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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXXVII NO. 270 BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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Time To Look Ahead

On His Return From Triumphant Tour Of America

REGAL RECEPTION AWAITS NEHRU

Special Trains To Be Run

BOMBAY, Sunday

A Regal reception awaits Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru when he arrives in the city on Monday afternoon after his triumphal march through U. S. A. and Canada.

By dusk on Sunday, roads in several parts of the city were covered with whitelead and chalk, welcoming home, the great statesman of international repute and wishing him long life and happiness on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of his birth. Several newspaper offices in the city were busy the whole Sunday, giving finishing touches to the "Nehru Supplement" to be issued on Monday morning. A feeling of enthusiasm pervaded all over the city and people appeared anxious to greet the greeat leader.

ARRIVAL TIME

Persistent inquiries at the Secretariat indicate that the Air-India International Plane carrying Pandit Nehru and his entourage will touch the Santa Cruz Airport not earlier than 2-45 p.m. on Monday. The Prime Minister will be welcomed at the aerodrome by the Bombay Premier Mr. B. G. Kher, and other Ministers of the Government of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, Mayor of Bombay and a few top-ranking government officials.

Elaborate precautions are taken by the police to maintain discipline so as to prevent overcrowding both inside and outside the aerodrome area.

The highlight of the elaborate programme drawn up by the BPCC in honour of Pandit Nehru is a public reception to be accorded to him at Shivaji Park at 6 p.m. At this function a 12-inch golden replica of Asoka's pillar will be presented to Panditji as a taken of Bombay's affection and goodwill towards him. Till late in the night on Sunday Congress volunteers were busy completing the arrangements about the meeting. A huge rostrum with a capacity to accommodate more than 500 guests has been erected. In addition to this there is accommodation for over a lakh of listeners.

TO MEET PRESSMEN

The Prime Minister on his arrival will meet the representatives of the Press at Government House at 4-30 p.m. It is expected he will tell the press what he "discovered" on America and Canada during his tour..

Both the BB and CI and the GIP Railway authorities have decided to run special local trains on their respective lines in order to enable the people to attend the meeting at Shivaji Park

On the GIP Railway four special trains will leave for Dadar from the Victoria Terminus at 4-15, 4-30, 4 and 5-5 in the afternoon. A special train from Dadar will be leaving at 7-30 for V.T.

In order to participate in the programme of jubilee celebrations the BEST Workers' Union has decided to take out a procession. This will terminate at Shivaji Park a little before the commnecement of the meeting. Several other Unions have also decided to take out processions.

The Friends of India Society will hold a meeting at Mastan Talao, Nagpada, on Monday night to felecitate the Prime Minister on the success of his goodwill tour.

Let The Light Shine For Ever Bright...

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (UPI).

His Excellency the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajgopalachari has sent the following birthday greeting letter to be delivered to the Prime Minister. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his arrival at Bombay:

"My dear Jawaharlal

"Welcome back. May your health of body, courage of heart and the light of your soul never grow less, but increase with your years.

Yours sincerely,
C. Rajgopalachari."

NEHRU LEAVES LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru left London today by an Air-India International plane at 13-15 G.M.T. (6-45 I.S.T.)

With him on the plane were Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, Secretary-General for Foreign Affairs and the two Secretaries of the Prime Minister and Sir Girja.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Stafford Cripps and Lady Cripps and Mr. Noel Baker, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, were at the airport to see off Pandit Nehru.

The plane will make a halt at Cairo and is expected to reach Bombay on Monday afternoon.

INDONESIAN-DUTCH RELATIONS

U. N. Confidence

THE HAGUE, Nov. 13 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations Indonesian Commission reported today it was confident that the new relationship between Indonesia and the Netherlands following the Round Table Conference here, can evolve to their mutual advantage.

The report, submitted to the Security Council, said "the Commission takes pdeasure in reporting that, in its judgment, the negotiations conducted at the Hague were eminently successful."

RATIONING TO GO IN SOME AREAS?

Matthai Throws A Hint

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI).

DR. JOHN MATTHAI, the Finance Minister is reported to have told the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries that as regards food subsidy, he was hopeful of a good reduction in Government expenditure because Government was considering a decrease in the number of rationed areas.

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): Dr. Matthai also told the Committee that Government's objective was not to recast Indian society, but to repair the damage caused by partition and other serious problems which beset the country, to help to run the wheels of production and to achieve economic stability, it is learned.

Dr. Matthai is understood to have given the Committee a comprehensive survey of the economic and financial conditions in the country and said that even those who might take a most pessimistic view of the position, would agree that the law and order situation was quite good.

INVESTMENT

The next dealt with the investment question and said that to some extent, the difficulties could be atributed to partition, communal strife and Communist trouble and speculation the stock exchanges. The middle class was afraid to invest because of vagaries of the stock market. A connected question was to help "evaded" money to be invested and he hoped Government's decision in this regard would be announced soon. The compulsory savings drive which Government would soon announce would also ease the situation.

Dr. Matthai is also understood to have referred to the price structure and the taxation policy and in regard to the latter, is believed to have assured that he would try his best to reduce the burden of taxation which he considered was being made to reduce civil expenditure but there were certain items in the budget where substantial economy was difficult and these related to the defence budget, expenditure on refugee rehabilitation.

DECREASE IN RATIONED AREAS

Regarding food subsidy, he was hopeful of a good reduction in expenditure because Government was considering a decrease in the number of rationed areas.

Dr. Matthai is also understood to have referred to the question of foreign investments and said that it was necessary to attract foreign capital in order to strengthen our national economy, and also to inspire confidence among Indian investors.

According to him, the main factors responsible for the diminution of working capital were the heavy imports and demands from the Income Tax, accumulation of stocks and also transport difficulties. The Finance Minister is believed to have stressed that happily all these troubles were now disappearing. He expected that the devaluation would check possible flights of capital and today actually the monetary position was easy.

The Finance Minister is also reported to have referred to the difficulty of working capital and said that since the monetary position was easy today, it should not be difficult to improve things.

CHEAP MONEY POLICY

Dr. Matthai is also understood to have asserted that the present cheap money policy would continue. There have been insistent demands for a departure from the cheap money policy, but Government was not convinced that there should be a change in the policy. Any change in the cheap money policy now would be detrimental to the interests of the country.

Two members of Parliament, besides Ministers, also attended today's meeting. They were Mr. Bikram Sondni and Mr. Himmat Singha

KANPUR REDS GIVE UP FAST

KANPUR, Nov. 13, (PTI): Thirty-one Communist detenus in Kanpur district jail who have been on a hunger strike from October 18 last gave up the strike this morning.

The detenus started the hunger strike as a protest against the non-fulfilment of their demand regarding monthly allowance for their families.

GREETINGS...

THE SIXTIETH Birthday of Jawaharlal Nehru is also a day of reunion. Those who heard his farewell before he left India on his American visit, were struck by the emotion with which he looked upon the parting. The reports of the reception which he received abroad, have served to keep Indians in touch with Pandit Jawaharlal but it has been at best a distant contact. The unique position which Pandit Jawaharlal has in the affections of us Indians, is in no small measure due to the faith which he himself has in India and in her people, a faith that is present in no other leader of the present day and has been shown by few others in the past. Jawaharlal represents in his person the unbroken tradition of leadership which has blessed this country from Raja Raim Mohan Roy to Mahatma Gandhi. And like his predecessors he is the link that connects for us the past with the future. India with the modern West. But he bears a heavier burden than the others did because of the new horizons that have opened out to Free India. On this auspicious occasion, when our Prime Minister is back in our midst again with fresh laurels, the thoughts, affections and good wishes of the people go fresh to him who more than any other single person embodies the hopes and aspirations of the Nation. On such an occasion, it is not for individuals to express their felicitations. It is a privilege to be associated in the national celebration and the countrywide benediction. It is as part of the Nation's greetings that this issue goes out today.

Godse's Brother's Plea

AMBALA, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): Dattatraya Godse, a brother of Nathuram Godse, has telegraphically petitioned the Home Secretary, Government of India, for a fortnight's release on parole of Gopal Godse to enable him to perform the last rites of Nathuram Godse after his execution. Gopal Godse is lodged in the Ambala Central Jail and is serving life sentence.

Dattatraya Godse has also asked the Home Secretary to allow the body of Nathuram Godse to be handed over to his relatives for cremation.

A similar petition has been telegraphed by Madan Apte, brother of the condemned prisoner Narayan Apte.

The relatives of the condemned prisoners have come here for their final interview.

Oilseeds Committee Offers Prize

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): The Indian Oilseeds Committee have announced a prize of Rs. 2,000 to be awarded for the design for a model village 'ghani' (oilseed crushed), says a press note issued by the committee.

Sardar To Appeal For Co-operation

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, will broadcast to the nation at 8-30 p.m. tomorrow.

It is understood he will appeal in his broadcast to the country to cooperate with the Government in the steps it has taken

A MILLION TONS MORE OF FOOD

Production Will Zoom After World Bank Loan

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (PTI).

ONE million tons increased food production annually is expected in India as the result of the ten-million dollar loan resently sanctioned by International Bank, it is learnt.

An official of the Central Ministry of Agriculture said the increased production had been planned by reclamation, during the next seven years, of a total of three millions acres of weed-infested land, which had been out of cultivation for a number of years. An additional 120,000 acres of new land would also come under cultivation after reclamation.

The loan from the International Bank would enable India to get necessary dollars for the tractors and some of the equipment in U.S.A. Heavy ploughs, workshop machinery and other equipments would be purchased from non-dollar areas. The total cost would amount to rupees fifteen crores spread over a period of seven years.

It is expected that by the season January to May 1951, all the 375 tractors purchased through the International Bank will be working, bringing for the next five years, 480,000 acres of land under cultivation every year. This would result in an annual increased production of 160,000 tons of rabi grains on a progressively increasing basis, and ultimately in one million tons per annum when the whole scheme is completed.

Merger Of Tamil Areas With Madras Demanded

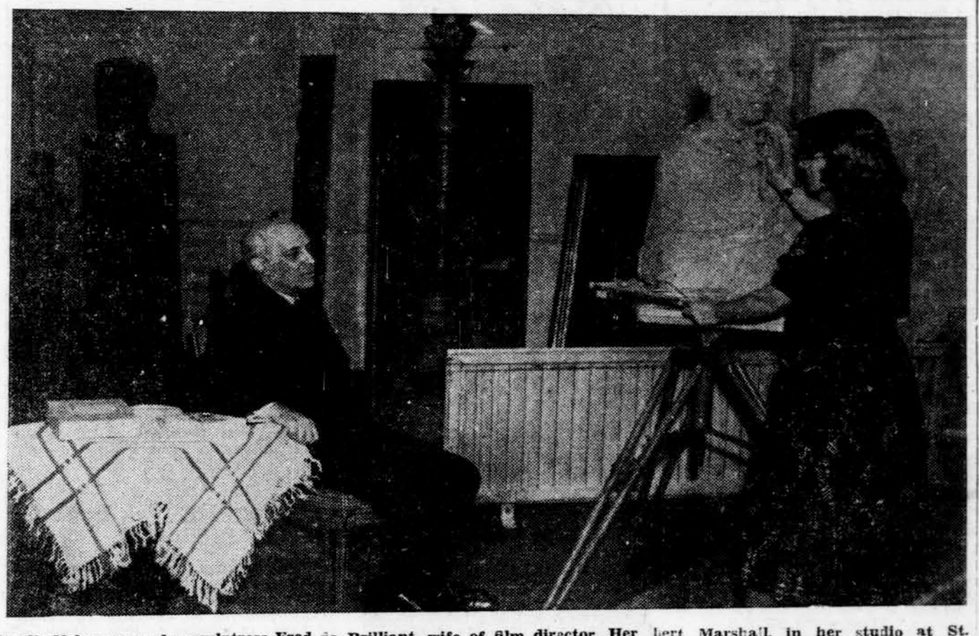
MARTANDAN, (South Travancore), Nov. 13, (UPI): A resolution urging the immediate merger of the Tamil areas in Travancore with the Madras Presidency and endorsing the decision of the Tamilnad Boundary Conference held at Madras recently, was passed at a public meeting held at Martandan today.

Boy Of 11 Gets 46 Years

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Eleven-year-old Dina Lingayya has been sentenced to 46 years' rigorous imprisonment by a tribunal of the Military Government of Hyderabad, according to a communication from the All-Hyderabad Trade Union Congress to the AITUC Central Office here. The charge is "attempting to overthrow the Government by violence.

Thirty peasants of Telengana have been sentenced to death by hanging and forty others to life imprisonment on the same charge, the communication adds.



Pandit Nehru poses for sculptress Fredda Brilliant, wife of film director, Herbert Marshall, in her studio at St. John's Wood. Fredda is at work on a bronze bust of Pandit Nehru, which was commissioned by the Indian Government.

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SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Chemical Engineer with administrative abilities, having at least ten years practical experience of Vanaspati Production in India, to take charge of a 25-ton capacity American Vanaspati plant in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials and full particulars of qualifications, age, experience and minimum salary acceptable, to Swaika Vanaspati Products Ltd., 28A, Pollock Street, Calcutta. 6305

Wanted for a Cotton Mills a first class designer capable of producing original designs for Sari Borders, Shirtings and other Fabrics. Apply with copies of Testimonials stating terms, etc., to Box No. 6200, "Bombay Chronicle".

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Admissions—Davar's College of Commerce—Join immediately New November Batch for Specialised Diploma Courses for Company Secretaries, Bank Officers, Accountants, General Commerce etc. Tuition personal or postal. Call or write for Prospectus 51, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. 1344

Homoepathy easily learnt. Best postal training to pass the proposed Test. For prospectus apply: The Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore.

Society of Commerce, Sohanganj, Delhi, Certificate; D. Com. December Examinations commence at Central Commercial College. Dalal Estate, Bombay. Deposit Entry. 1340

SOCIAL

Make more friends in Bombay. Universal League of Introduction. 5, Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay. Ladies Enrolled Free.

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Expeller Duo American, Ball Mill, Pulverizer Extractors and Centrifugals, 140 H.P. Cold start horizontal, blackstone engine 190 speed Ammonia and Oxygen compressor, all stock. Dinshaw, 105, Apollo Street, Bombay. 1 6242

MISCELLANEOUS ADLETS

Wanted foreign duplex and double pasted corrugated boards. Also for sale Newsprint (American kraft) and flat files from Shanker Bros. 4/B Peary Mohan Pal Lane, Calcutta. (6306)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Just arrived! Swiss Jacquard Art Silk fabrics! Seven alluring colours 60" width Lovely for curtains. Call at Raval Tiles and Marble Ltd. 97A, Queen's Road, Bombay 1. (6773A)

AUCTION SALES

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY KNOWN AS "JER MANSION" AT THE JUNCTION OF ALEXANDRA ROAD AND OWEN DUNN ROAD AT GAMDEVI:

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., under instructions from Mrs. Jerbai Behram Dubash, Mrs. Roshan Cowasjee Bhedwar, Mr. Behram Kaikhushroo Dubash and Mr. Homi Rustomji Wadia, having obtained Letters of Administration with the Last Will annexed of the late Bai Jerbai Bapuji Lam will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, 2nd December, 1949, at 4-30 p.m. on the premises.

Leasehold land held under a Lease for 999 years from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay (Now the Municipality of Bombay) with the buildings standing thereon at Gamdevi Bombay admeasuring about 772 square yards or thereabouts, being plot No. 47 of the Gamdevi Estate.

Further particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs Mazagonwalla & Co., Lentin Chambers. Dalal St., or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
123, Medows St.,

AUCTION SALE OF ONE WAGON loose lime on Friday 25th instant, at 12 noon (S. T.) at Dadar Goods Depot, under instructions from G. I. P. Ry., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railways Act 9 of 1890.

Terms: 50 per cent cash deposit.

AUCTION SALE of 25 Bags Italian Almonds without shell in cwt. packing, arrived per s.s. "ITALLO MARSALO" on Tuesday, 15th instant at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the shop of Messrs. Tulsidas Valji, 62, Bhandari, Street, under instructions from Messrs. H. Manek & Co., and on a/c and at risk of Shah Ishwarlal Vadilal, the defaulting purchaser.

Terms: 25 per cent cash deposit.

GANDHI & CO.

PUBLIC NOTICES

WILSON COLLEGE,
BOMBAY 7.

A LECTURER in Mathematics is required immediately. Apply Principal. 6299

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

APPLICATIONS are invited BEFORE 27-12-1949 preferably from persons domiciled in the Province of Bombay, and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan desiring to settle in Bombay Province for post of DIRECTOR, SIR J. J. SCHOOL OF ART, BOMBAY. QUALIFICATIONS:—The candidate should (1) possess first class qualifications in (a) painting and design or (b) sculpture, (2) be an artist of recognised merit, (3) possess general knowledge of various crafts, (4) have had good general education and good knowledge of English, and (5) possess successful teaching and administrative experience of at least three years preferably in some Art School. In the case of a candidate with exceptional merit, some of these requirements may be relaxed. AGE:— Not more than 45 years on 1-3-1950, relaxable in suitable cases. PAY:—Rs. 1000-1300 PLUS dearness allowance and rent-free quarters. Higher starting pay admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of a large addressed envelope with four annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay 1", who will supply full details on request. Persons registered with the Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 6300

NOTICE

R. S. DALAL High School Broach Centenary Celebrations to be held on 25th and 26th December, 1949. All past Students and Teachers of the School are requested to send immediately their names with full addresses to:—

MR. T. H. SHUKLA, M.A., B.T.,
Dip. Ed. (Lond.)
Head Master. (6248)

A LESSON ON CORRUPTION

AS EXPECTED the Order (published here on 20th ultimo) of Mr. M. S. Challa, of 680, Parsi Colony, Dadar, Bombay, was nowhere disobeyed. It was because Corruptionists keep dumb like Rats in the hour of their Defeats, never accepting or initiating a Fight, thereby Cheating Govt. there was no harassment: no sooner they succeed in a prank they turn into Lions overpowering their Opponent, rendering Govt.'s intervention useless. Contrast their dumbness with their numbers.

THE LESSON. Corruption is not a Judicial, but a Political Subject.

Now A Query. Who says Shortages—the El Dorado of Corruptionists planted in the days of the British—are difficult to surmount? 7-11-49.

M. S. CHALLA.

1334

EASTERN PUNJAB RAILWAY

Advertised tender 245|301-S|GB1|P3 due on 8|12|49.

1. Sealed tenders are invited for Pans Mortar Steel without Handles 16 inches dia x 5 inches deep x 16/8 GAUGE=5000 Nos.
2. Samples should accompany the quotation.
3. Quotations will be considered for supplies, manufactured from tenderers own raw material. Quota certificate can be granted by the Railways for replenishment of stocks only when available after completion of the order.
4. Alternative quotations for fabrication charges only for manufacture from sheets to be supplied by the Railway may also be submitted intimating at the same time the quantity of sheets required for the manufacture of pans.
5. Delivery to commence within 15 days and completed within 30 days of receipt of order.
6. Rates quoted should be inclusive of packing and sales tax for delivery F.O.R. despatching station and in case of local supplies rate should be for delivery at New Delhi or Shakurbasti Stores Depot.
7. Inspection at destination.
8. Tenderers are required to deposit earnest money equalling 5 per cent of the value of the tender subject to a maximum of Rs. 500|-|- with the Chief Cashier and Pay Master. E. P Railway, Delhi. whose receipt should be attached to the quotation. Successful tenderers will be required to deposit 5 per cent of the value of the order as security and earnest money deposited will be counted towards security if so desired by the tenderer.
9. Quotation in tenderers own form in sealed cover and sample should reach the undersigned by 8-12-49 superscribed "Tenders for Pans Mortar". Tenders will be opened on the next working day at 2 P.M.

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER (Stores).
E. P. Railway, Delhi. (6283)

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

ALTERNATIVE TENDERS are invited for the:—

(A) Printing, Publishing, Storage, Distribution and sale of the departmental Primers and Readers I and II in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada for three years with effect from 1st March, 1950, on conditions that the quality of printing illustrations and get up will be as required by the Department, the paper required being secured by Government at tenderer's expense that prices will be fixed by Government, that atleast ten per cent commission should be allowed to retail sellers and that the existing stock of books should be purchased by the tenderer. The tenderer will have to specify in his tender the number of copies of each book which he is prepared to give to Government free of cost, each year. Details of the prices fixed of each book will be found in the tender form.

(B) For the printing, storage and distribution of the departmental primers and Readers I and II in Marathi, Gujarathi, and Kannada for 3 years with effect from 1st March, 1950, on conditions that the quality of printing, illustration and get up will be as required by the Department, the paper required will be secured by Government at tenderer's cost that prices will be fixed by Government and that at least 10 per cent commission should be allowed to retail sellers. The tenderers should quote the terms on which he is prepared to print, store and distribute the books on behalf of Government. The sale proceeds of the books in this case will have to be credited to Government by the tenderers.

2. Separate alternative tender forms have been provided for each of the series in Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada. It is open to the tenderers to tender for one or more of the three series but they must definitely specify for which of the alternative tenders they wish to go in for. If any body wishes to quote terms for both alternatives, he may do separately.

Alternative tender forms containing details of the books to be printed and the conditions of the contract can be obtained from the Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Poona-1 on payment of Rs. 2/- per form which is not refundable.

3. Specimen copies of the books to be published can be obtained for inspection from the office of the Director of Public Instruction or on payment from the Administrative Officers of School Boards in the districts.

4. Tenders must be addressed in sealed covers superscribed "A" Tenders for the Marathi/Gujarati/Kannada primers and readers I and II.

or

"B" Tenders for the Marathi/Gujarati/Kannada primers and readers I and II, according to the alternative tender which it is proposed to go in for.

Tenders will be received in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, Bombay Province, Poona-1, upto 2 p.m. on MONDAY 21ST NOVEMBER, 1949.

5. No tender will be received unless accompanied by a Chalan depositing a sum of Rs. 500/- as earnest money (in respect of each of the Series) into a Government Treasury for either or both of the alternative forms.

6. The Director of Public Instruction reserves to himself the right to refuse any or all tenders or to accept any he chooses without assigning any reasons.

D. C. PAVATE.
Director of Public Instruction
Poona, 8th November, 1949. (6284)

NOTICE
THE INDIAN BANKS ASSOCIATION

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Indian Banks Association will be held in the Board Room of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co. Ltd., Devkaran Nanjee Building, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay on Monday, the 28th November 1949 at 5-45 P.M. to consider changes in the Rules and Regulations of the Association as per notice given to each member bank.

By order of the
Managing Committee
Secretary 6301

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS are invited from the candidates who are below 25 years of age (28 years in the case of intermediate and 35 years in the case of candidates with exceptionally good qualifications and for experience) for two temporary posts of Manager-cum Engineer in the scale of Rs. 160-10-230, plus dearness and other allowances. A higher starting pay upto Rs. 200/- P.M. will be given to candidates having good qualifications and experience. The posts are temporary for two years but likely to be made permanent. The candidates with a degree or a diploma in Mechanical Engineering with three years' practical experience in workshop and knowing Marathi or Kannada should apply in the prescribed form obtainable on request from the Joint Registrar for Industrial Co-operatives and Village Industries, 20 Bombay-Poona Road, Poona 3, so as to reach him not later than 25-11-1949. 6277

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
SAURASHTRA MAIL.

WITH EFFECT from Tuesday, 15th November, 1949, No. 10 Up Saurashtra Mail will be timed to arrive at Bombay Central at 10-55 A.M. instead of at 10-00 A.M. as at present.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST

A VACANCY EXISTS for the post of Pilot in the Bombay Pilotage Service.

Applicants should (1) be Indian National Subjects (2) be between the ages of 26 and 32, (3) hold a Master's Certificate Foreign-going. Steamship.

The selected applicant must pass the prescribed vision test and be certified fit by the B.P.T. Medical Officer.

He will, in the first instance, be appointed on probation for about 6 months on a salary of Rs. 700/- fixed, per month, plus Dearness, Compensatory and House Rent Allowances according to sanctioned scales, and will be required to pass the prescribed examination for Pilots.

On confirmation as pilot his pay will Rs. 800/- (800-50-1500) plus the above allowances and also conveyance allowance.

Applications stating age, qualifications and previous experience supported by testimonials will be received by the undersigned, up to 21st November 1949.

AG. DEPUTY CONSERVATOR.
8th November, 1949. 6302

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE BOMBAY CITY COURT AT BOMBAY
Suit No. 1496 of 1946.

ABUBAKER HAJI JANMAHOMED CHHOTANI, of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant, residing at 184, Cadell Road, Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiff.

Versus

1. USMANMIYA MAHOMED CHHOTANI, President of the Chhotani Halai Memon Jamat of Bombay.
2. MAHMAD AHMED MIA CHHOTANI, Honorary Secretary of the Chhotani Halai Memon Jamat of Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the Chhotani Halai Memon Jamat of Bombay.
3. IBRAHIM GANI of Bombay Muslim Inhabitant, carrying on business at Victoria Road, without the Fort oof Bombay. Defendants.

To,
All Members of the Chhotani Halai Memon Jamat,
Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by His Honour Principal Judge Mr. M. B. Honavar on the 5th day of August, 1949, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed by the Plaintiff against the 1st ant 2nd Defendants abovenamed for themselves and on behalf of all other members of the Chhotani Halai Memon Jamat for the following reliefs.

(a) That the shed in the Kambekar Street property mentioned in the Plaint is used by the Jamat for its own use and benefit.
(b) That the said Jamat is bound to pay all arrears of rent and future rent in respect thereof.
(c) That the 1st and 2nd Defendants for themselves and all other members of the said Jamat and out of its assets may be ordered to pay to the Trustees of the Haji Ibrahim Haji Suleman Akbani Charitable Trust. sum of Rs. 11,465-4-3 and costs of the suit No. 137|825 of 1949 filed by them in the Small Causes Court against the Plaintiff and another.
(d) That the 1st and 2nd Defendants as President and Secretary of the Jamat may be ordered to pay the rent or compensation for use and occupation of the said shed from January 1949 till such time as the tenancy is transferred to their names.
(e) That the 1st and 2nd Defendants in their said capacity may be ordered to have the tenancy transferred to their names as President and Secretary and|or as Treasurer of the said Jamat.
(f) That for the purposes aforesaid Defendants 1 and 2 may be ordered to do all acts, sign and execute all papers as may be found necessary.
(g) That the Defendants 1 and 2 in their said capacity and out of the assets of the said Jamat may be, ordered to pay the costs of this suit, and interest on judgment.
(h) For further and other reliefs as the nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of this suit has been fixed for the 12th day of December, 1949.

Dated this 11th day of November, 1949.

REGISTRAR.
City Civil Court,
Bombay.

Messrs. PEREIRA FAZALBHOY & CO.
Attorneys for the Plaintiff. (6303)

PUBLIC NOTICES

PRINTING AND DYEING MASTER

Wanted for a Cotton Mill in Bombay. Should be an expert Colourist with technical qualifications, and a wide and varied experience with all types of dyestuffs. Must have full theoretical and practical knowledge and experience of Roller Printing, and processing of all styles of fabric prints. Should have experience of piece dying by Jigger, and Padding methods of Direct, Basic, Vat. Azoic, and Sulphur colours. Salary scale. Rs. 1100-50-1250 plus Dearness Allowance (at present 30 per cent). Free furnished quarters; Free Medical attention; Provident Fund. Other terms and conditions of service such as Leave, etc., will be the same as for other officers of the Company. Apply with full details of qualifications, experience, age, and reference to Box No. 6250, "Bombay Chronicle."

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"SWITCHGEAR and COWANS"
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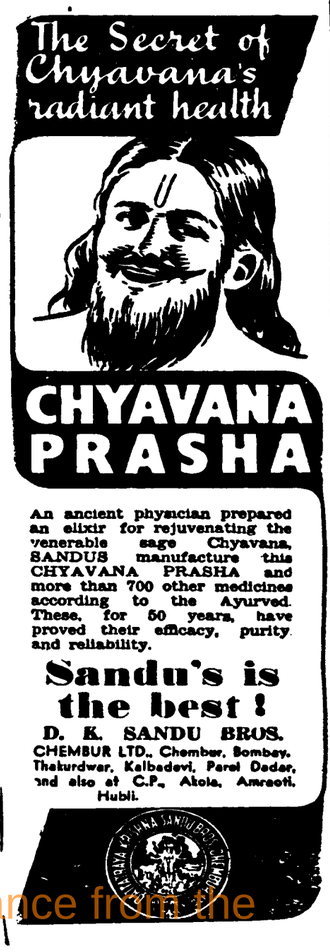

The Secret of Chyavana's radiant health
CHYAVANA PRASHA
An ancient physician prepared an elixir for rejuvenating the venerable sage Chyavana. SANDUS manufacture this CHYAVANA PRASHA and more than 700 other medicines according to the Ayurved. These, for 50 years, have proved their efficacy, purity and reliability.
Sandu's is the best!
D. K. SANDU BROS.
CHEMBUR LTD., Chembur, Bombay. Thakurdwar, Kalbadevi, Parel Dadar, and also at C.P., Akola, Amraoti, Hubli.

ECONOMIC LIBERATION NOT YET ACHIEVED

Azad's Call For All-Out Effort On Part Of Every Indian

SIMLA, Nov. 13, (PTI).

MAULANA Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister yesterday counselled the people to have courage, faith and hope and called upon them to extend their support to the Government to tide over economic difficulties.

Maulana Azad was addressing a public meeting at Kasauli, a health resort 57 miles from Simla. He was persuaded by the citizens of Kasauli to visit the town. He was presented with a welcome address.

Dr. Ganga Singh, a local Congress leader and Lala Govardhanlal, Vice-President of the Municipal Board welcomed the Education Minister and announced that during the post-partition upheaval, not one Muslim was hurt in the town.

Mr. N. Sehgal, Deputy Commissioner, Ambala, and Mr. A. E. Kaul, Superintendent of Police, Ambala, were also present.

Maulana Azad said that it was wrong to apportion blame on anybody for the prevailing economic conditions which were the direct outcome of the last world war. All the countries of the world were passing through a crisis and India was no exception to it. He assured the people that Government were well aware of the state of affairs and were doing their best to grapple with them and certainly required time to bring them under control.

Proceeding, Maulana Azad said that although they had achieved political freedom, economic liberation was still to be achieved. The task required an all out effort on the part of everybody in the country and mentioned the recent cuts applied to the salaries of the ministers in the Centre.

Maulana Azad said blackmarket could be eliminated if people themselves refrained from patronising blackmarketeers by purchasing their stocks from them.

Maulana Azad regretted that character and integrity were at a low ebb today. "If we want to raise our country in the estimation of the world we shall have to improve our character and integrity", he said.

Character-Building Stressed

SIMLA, Nov. 13, (PTI):— Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Education Minister, Government of India said today if education had achieved its objective it was essential that greater emphasis should be laid on character-building of students by their proper upbringing.

He was addressing the students of Lawrence School at Sanawar (Simla Hills) 50 miles from Simla on the occasion of the founders day of the institution, founded by Sir H. M. Lawrence in 1847. He took the salute at a march past of the students.

The Education Minister said that institutions like Lawrence School which had a history and tradition of over 150 years wouuld play a useful role in the field of education in independent India and it was, therefore, the Education Ministry's intention to keep them going.

DEALER IN IRON ARRESTED

Alleged Blackmarketing

KANPUR, Nov. 13, (P. T. I): A registered stock holder and dealer of iron was arrested last night by the Central Government Enforcement staff on the alleged charge of blackmarketing in iron sheet.

Acting on the information that the iron dealer was disposing of a huge quantity of iron sheet at more than the controlled price, the Assistant Director of Enforcement, Government of India, laid a trap and sent a bogus purchaser with marked currency notes to the iron dealer. As soon as the deal was completed the Assistant Director appeared on the spot and made a search. The marked notes and about 30 maunds of iron sheet, it is alleged, were recovered from his possession.

Their Plea For Godse's Life

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13

An appeal signed by dozen university teachers of Allahabad has been sent to the Governor-General to reconsider his decision regarding the death sentence passed on Nathuram Godse and Apte.

In the course of their appeal, they say: "We appeal to you as head of the State in which disciples of Gandhiji are in power to prevent these executions which will lower the prestige of India before the eyes of civilised world and weaken the spiritual force of Gandhiji's doctrine of Ahimsa, and the love for which he lived and died. Let it not be said that personal disciples of Gandhiji failed in this supreme test."

No Ban On Fish Export From U.P.

(From Our Correspondent).
ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.—The U.P Government have turned down the public demand for banning the export of fish. In coming to this conclusion, the Government is understood to have been guided by the Centre's policy of allowing free movement of foodstuffs among the various parts of India.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF G. M. F.

Kher's Call To People

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Speaking at Vile Parle, a suburb of Bombay, this morning, Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier of Bombay, made an appeal to the people of the Province to take every advantage of the various schemes the Government had been executing in its Grow More Food campaign and serve the country by raising as much food as possible and also by saving wastage of food.

The Premier was accepting on behalf of the Government a gift of 43 maunds of rice from Mr Nanubhai Patel, a local resident. Mr. Patel had grown this rice on a small plot of ground of about 2 000 square yards.

Complimenting Mr. Patel on his efforts in the matter of food production, the Premier said that his work was worthy of being emulated by all residents in the extensive suburbs of Bombay city. He added that school children should also be encouraged to do whatever they could in cultivating vacant land available in and around their schools.

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. R. P. KARVE

Curator Of Libraries

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Mr. R. P. Karve, Curator of Libraries, Bombay, who was mainly responsible for the scheme for expansion of libraries in the province which has now been accepted by the Government of Bombay and is being brought into force, was given a farewell party at the eve of retirement from the office on Saturday evening at Tambe's Health Home, Fort Bombay.

The function which was arranged by the Bombay Library Association was attended by members and prominent librarians in the City.

Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, Chairman of the Association who presided on the occasion, paid a tribute to the single-minded devotion of Mr. Karve, to his works for the promotion of libraries in the province. Mr. Karve is well-known to many in library field throughout the province.

PEACE CONFERENCE SESSION BANNED

The Secretary of the All-India Peace Conference Preparatory Committee in a telegraphic communication informs the All-India Trade Union Congress that the West Bengal Police has disallowed the open session of the All-India Peace Conference. The Preparatory Committee calls upon all democratic and peace loving organisations in India and abroad to intervene and force the West Bengal Government to allow the open session connected with this historic Conference of All-India partisans of Peace, says a press note from AITUC.

CEREMONIAL PARADE OF ARMY UNITS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A ceremonial parade of army units in Bombay was held at the Lloyds Maidan this morning for review by Lieutenant-General Rajendrasinhji, D.S.O., General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, Southern Command.

Lieutenant R. J. More, of the Mahratta Light Infantry, was awarded the Military Cross for Gallantry for breaking the Gothic Line in Italy in September 1944 in the action of the Royal Mahratta, Medium Machine Gun Battalion, Eighth Indian Division, against the Axis forces. The citation was read by Major F. C. Mehta, D.A.A.G. Bombay Sub Area, who also presented the award.

Lieutenant-General Rajendrasinhji, Major-General D. S. Brar, and Brigadier Madhuvangnji were received with the 'General Salute'. There was a march past in which six units of the army in Bombay participated. The GOC-in-C inspected the troops on parade.

Against Footboard Travellers

BOMBAY, Sunday.

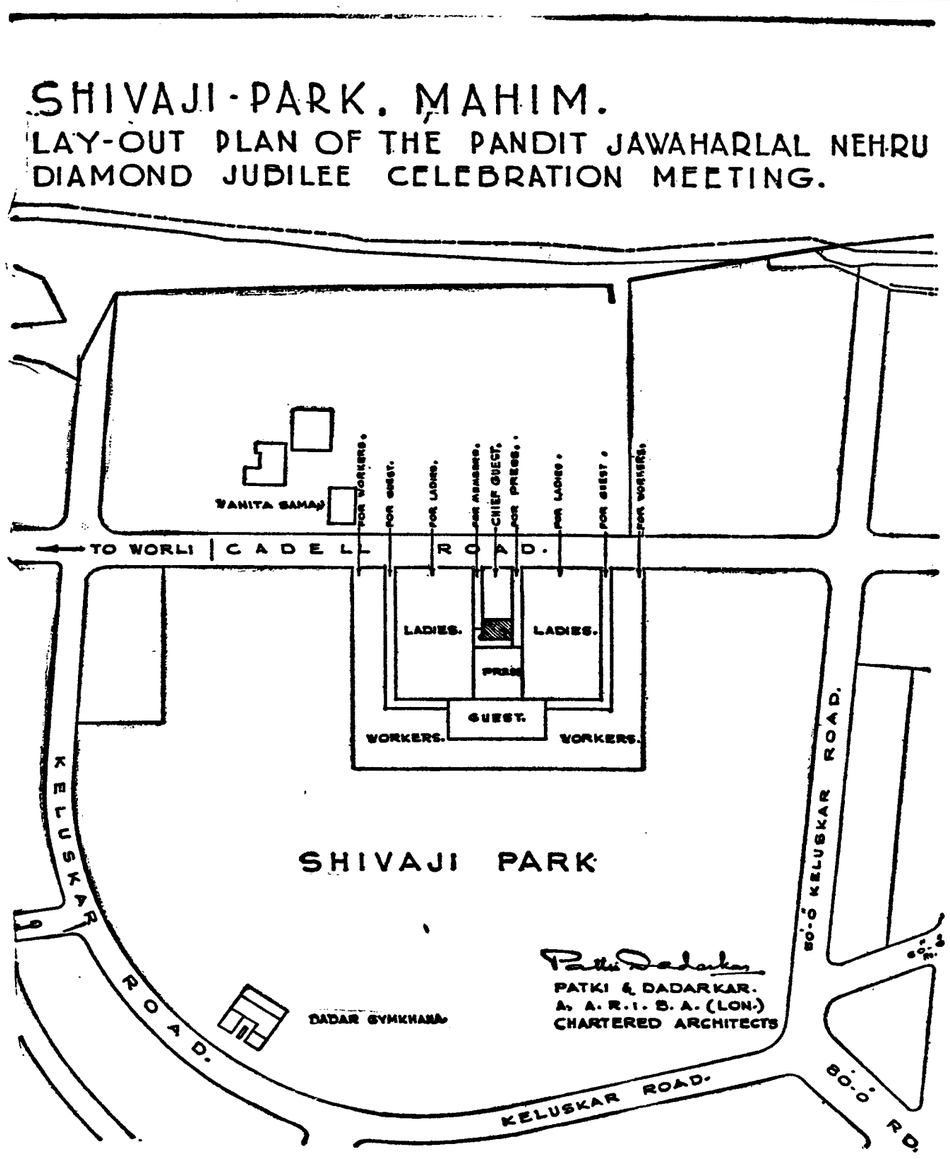
During the period of ten days from 11-10-1949 to 20-10-1949, the number of prosecutions launched by the B. B. Railway against foot-board travellers on the Bombay Local Section and the Main Broad Gauge line were 30 and 31 respectively. The prosecution resulted in the conviction of 40 persons. The cases against 21 offenders are still pending.

G. I. P.'s Earnings

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The approximate earnings of the G. I. P. Railway, for the month of October 1949 amounted to Rs 3,57,83,000 with a total for the present financial year of Rs. 34,95,05,000 against the actuals of Rs. 3,36,10,000 and Rs. 21,24,06,000 respectively during the corresponding periods of last year.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017



CAPITAL'S "STRIKE" HAS PAID DIVIDENDS!

Asoka Mehta On Changes In Government's Economic Policy

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (PTI).

MR. ASOKA MEHTA, Socialist labour leader, said here today: "The strike of capital has paid good dividends. It has succeeded in re-orienting the entire economic policy of the Government in favour of the capitalists."

Mr. Mehta, who was commenting on the two day session of the Standing Committee of the Advisory Council for Industries which ended today, said that organised labour was "grateful to the Government of India for consulting it in drawing up their economic and industrial policies."

The meeting of the Standing Committee, he said, had decided to step up production and improve general efficiency, to set up working parties for four major industries and Committees of Industrialists and Labour to reach the targets for production.

"The demand for retrenchment and one sided rationalisation made by industrialists has been put off for the time being" he added.

"As against these gains for labour, the fact must be noted that the Government are striving, more and more, to adjust their policies so as to elicit the support of the capitalists.

THE DRIFT

"From planned economy, the Government had moved on to mixed economy. Now, however they have decisively turned in the direction of private economy. There will be less of controls, less of rationing and more of capitalist enterprise in Indian economy in the future.

"At the last meeting of the Council, we were concerned about the closure of factories. Though over 200 factories are closed and over 80,000 workers are in the streets, attention has shifted to the question of cost and hence of rationalisation and retrenchment.

"Labour is undoubtedly consulted, but its voice counts for nothing in shaping the basic economic policies of the Government. Labour is now asked to adjust itself in the frame work of traditional capitalism. That notice has been served."

AURORA
Daily at 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
TODAY & TOMORROW ONLY!
Irving Berlin's Musical Wonder
"EASTER PARADE"
In Technicolor, Starring
FRED ASTAIRE, JUDY GARLAND

On WED. & THURSDAY!
Another Tender and Moving "Lassie" Story!
"HILLS OF HOME"
In Technicolor. Starring
EDMUND GWENN AND "LASSIE"

"GEMINI'S NISHAN"
NOW SHOWING AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY 3 SHOWS
3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
BOX & BALCONY SEATS ARE BOOKED IN ADVANCE

JAI HIND & RIVOLI
DAILY 4 SHOWS
11-45 a.m., 3, 6-15 and 9-30 p.m.
SEATS CAN BE BOOKED IN ADVANCE.
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

SCIENCE CONGRESS To MEET ON JAN. 3

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (PTI): The 37th session of the Indian Science Congress Association will be held at Poona from January 3 to 8 next year under the Presidentship of Professor P. C. Mahalanobis, it is learnt.

The Executive Committee of the Association has planned a detailed programme to cover all branches of science The subjects included for discussion are mathematics, statistics, physics, chemistry, geology and geography, botany, zoology and entomology anthropology and archaeology medical, veterinary and agricultural sciences, physiology, psychology and the educational sciences and engineering and metallurgy.

Decline In Surat Prohibition Cases

SURAT, Nov. 13 (PTI): The Surat District and City Police recorded 166 cases of violation of prohibition laws during the month of October as against 99 in September.

Most of the cases, it is reported, were for bootlegging and smuggling of illicit liquor from outside the Indian territory.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY, November 14.

BOMBAY—A

244 m. (1,231 kc|s), 31.41 m. (9.550 kc|s), 7-30 p.m. "Shreeram kahe sukhakari' by B. Manjrekar. 7-35 Physical education. 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram. 7-45 Hazara Singh (Guitar). 8-30 News (E). 8-15 News (H). 8-30 Ganeshbhai Parmar Bhajans. 8-45 News (G).

244 m. (1,231 kc|s), 41.44 m. (7.240 kc|s), 12-45 p.m. Sarang Rang. 12-50 Ganeshbhai Parmar Bhajan. 1-0 News (G). 1-10 As in Bombay B. 1-30 News (E). 1-40 Music for Dancing.

244 m. (1,231 kc|s), 31.41 m. (9.550 kc|s), from 5-0 to 7-45 p.m., 41.44 m (7,240 kc|s), from 8-0 to 11-0 p.m., 4-20 School Broadcast. 5-0 Laxmibai Datar (Vocal). 5-30 As in Bombay B. 6-0 News (E). 6-10 News (H). 6-20 N. G. Shaligram (Purvi). 6-45 T. J. Raju (Khayal Vilambit aur Drut Multani) 7-0 Topic of Day. 7-10 Locals. 7-15 Vasundhara Shrikhande (Shree). 7-45 Kamgar Sabha. 8-15 News (G). 8-30 As in Bombay B. 8-45 "India and World" by Adi Marzban. 9-0 News (E). 9-15 News (H). 9-30 As in Bombay B. 10-0 Egidio Verga Violoncello. 10-25 Marjorie Bolton. 10-40 Wilfred Forbes (Violin).

BOMBAY—B

353 m. (850 kc|s), 41.44 m., 7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A. 7-45 New (E). 8-0 Vasundhara Shrikhande Sarparda-Bilawal. 8-30 News (M). 8-45 Sundrabai Jadhav (Abhang).

353 m. (850 kc|s), 31.41 m., 12-4b p.m., 12-45 As in Bombay A. 12-50 News (M). 1-0 T. J. Raju Lankaaahan Sarang. 1-10 Geet Aur Bhajan. 1-40 News (H). 1-50 Bahnon ke Liye.

353 m. (850 kc|s), 41.44 m. (7,240 kc|s), from 5-0 to 7-15 p.m. 61.98 m. (4,840 kc|s), from 7-30 to 11-0 p.m., 4-20 As in Bombay A. 5-30 M. B. Kalyani Multani. 5-45 Sundrabai Jadhav (Bhajan). 6-0 Hazara Singh. 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners. 7-15 As in Bombay A. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 News (K). 8-0 News (M). 8-15 M. B. Kalyani (Tilak Kamod). 8-30 Navan Chantar. by Ravishankar V. Mehta (G). 8-45 Ganeshbai Parmar (Bhajans). 9-0 N. G. Shaligram (Khambavati). 9-15 Laxmibai Datar (Vocal). 9-30 Swar Mudrika. 9-45 Reviews of recent publications by S. S. Chordia. 10-0 "Va Ni Mari Koyal" Prize play (second) in Gujarati by Chunilal Maddia. 10-30 Vasundhara Shrikhande Thumri. 10-45 Hazara Singh.

BARODA

250m (1,200 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Shahnai Par Hindol by T. Gurav. 7-40 Physical jerks. 7-45 Narayanrao Sendarkar (Todi) 8-0 News (E). 8-15 Sangeet Shikshan. 8-30 Ram Krishna Buwa Vaze. 8-45 News (G).

5-30 p.m. Variety. 6-0 News (E) 6-10 D. T. Gurav (Shahnai). 6-20 As in Ahmedabad. 6-30 Gramjano Mate. 7-0 Songs from Screen. 7-15 Dnyandev T Gurav (Shahnai). 7-30 Narayanrao Sendarkar (Kedara). 7-45 Aapanun Nanun 8-0 Juthika Roy. 8-10 Locals. 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Amritalal Kapadia. Geet (Sundaram). 8-45 As (A) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 Story built up with recorded songs. 9-45 Amritlal Kapadia (Geet).

AHMEDABAD

326 1m (920 kc/s).

7-30 a.m As in Baroda 7-45 Shahnai, Sitar Ane Been 8-0 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-30 Ardeshar Patel (Geeto). 8-45 News (G).

CITY & SUBURBS

TODAY

Hindu: Kartik Vad 9, 2006.
Muslim: Mohurrum 22, 1369.
Parsi: Khordad 13, 1319.
Sunrise: 6-45 a.m. Sunset: 6-1 p.m.

THE WEATHER

POONA, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): Following is the daily weather summary for Sunday, Nov. 13, 1949:—

Weather has been dry over the country except for isolated light showers along the Coromandel coast. Night temperatures were below normal practically over the whole country and were markedly so in the north and west Deccan, the south Central Provinces in and near Vindhya Pradesh, Gangetic West Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL MONDAY EVENING:—Dry weather will continue over the country except for a few light showers along and near south Coromandel coast. No appreciable change in night tempertures is expected.

CHART

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours from Oct. 1, 1949 and departure from normal recorded at 8-30 hours (I. S. T.), on Nov. 13, 1949:—

Ahmedabad 90 64 0 0.3, Ahmednagar 83 52 0 1.4 minus 1.5, Allahabad 80 54 9.1 plus 6.6, Bangalore 82 63 0 10.3 plus 2.3, Baroda 91 50 0 0.1 minus 2.0, Belgaum 81 58 0 0.9 minus 5.1, BOMBAY 87 69 0 1.3 minus 1.6, Calcutta 81 57 0 3.6 minus 1.5, Colombo 86 73 0 16.9 minus 4.7 Delhi 80 51 0 0.1 minus 0.4, Madras 84 71 0 3.8 15.0, Mahabaleshwar 78 60 0 3.3 minus 3.9, Patna 81 54 0 3.3 plus 0.8, Poona 85 50 0 1.6 minus 2.7, Sholapur 87 56 0 1.6 minus 2.3, Simla 57 37 0 0.2 minus 1.3.

A Word For Homoeopathy

BOMBAY, Sunday.

"Homoeopathy must be given every opportunity for development and progress in the interests of human welfare and science," said Mr. R. R. Thakar at a meeting of homoeopaths held here this evening.

Homoeopathy being a "separate science" from other medical sciences, it was necessary, he said, that those practising it should be given all facilities for the advancement of the system.

Mr. Thakar added that the report of the Homoeopathic Enquiry Committee of the Government of India was "entirely misleading."

Traffic Control In City For Today

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following roads in Bombay city will be closed to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 3.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m. on Monday, November 14, 1949:

Cadell Road from its junction with Lady Jamshedji Road along its whole extremity will be closed to south-bound traffic. North-bound traffic along Cadell Road will only be permitted till 6.00 p.m. to proceed as far as Shivaji Park Road No. 1 and will turn right into the same.

Traffic approaching Shivaji Park through Ranade Road, Gokhale Road, North, and Lady Jamshedji Road will turn right into Shivaji Park Roads Nos. (1) and (2) respectively. Parking of vehicles will be permitted along Shivaji Park Roads Nos. (1) and (2). These roads will only be used for "One Way Traffic."

Vehicular traffic will not be permitted on to Kuluskar Road. North-bound traffic should proceed via Dr. Annie Besant Road, Prabhadevi, Portuguese Church Street, Gokhale Road North and Lady Jamshedji Road and south-bound traffic vice versa.

LEGISLATION TO GROW MORE

Food Commissioner Optimistic

MADRAS, Nov. 13 (UPI): Legislation to enable the Provincial Governments to transfer the lands lying fallow from their present owners who may be unwilling to cultivate them to persons who would come forward to cultivate them and the setting up of a non-official agency to bring home to the agriculturists the benefits that would accrue from the various improved methods of cultivation, were envisaged by Mr. R. K. Patil, Food Commissioner, Government of India while addressing a press conference here this afternoon.

He hoped there was a fair chance of the country achieving self-sufficiency in food by 1951.

Asked whether the Government of India would continue to import food after 1951 in the event of the country not reaching self-sufficiency by then, the Food Commissioner said that in such a contingency, the Government would have to do so.

Surat Tea Stall Holders Observe Protest Day

SURAT, Nov. 13 (PTI): All tea stalls in Surat were closed today as a protest against Government's action in freezing stocks of sugar with the stall-holders.

'MISS A MEAL' MOVE

Mr. Neogy's View

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12, (P. T. I.): Mr. K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister, supporting the non-official "Miss a Meal a Week Movement", says in a statement today:

"I am painfully aware of the fact that a considerable number of our people cannot be expected to join this movement, in as much as the food that they can afford is not adequate from the point of view of human needs.

"But it is certainly not asking too much of those who do not belong to this category to forego, in the national interest, A 1/14th of their weekly ration by not taking one meal a week".

Japan Repents For War Crimes

CALCUTTA, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): The Japanese had denounced the war in their constitution not on account of the defeat they suffered but because of the repenance they felt for the war crimes they committed against their innocent neighbours in the name of self-defence said Reverend Riri Nakayama, one of the Japanese delegates to the coming World Pacifists meeting at Santineketan, speaking at a reception given to the Chinese and Japanese delegates here today.

SHETH HARICHAND RUPCHAND CHARITIES TRUST

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH ASHO S. Y. 2004 (1ST NOVEMBER. 1948).

	Rs. As Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.		Rs. as. ps.	Rs. as. ps.
TO Expenses of Properties.			BY Rent of Properties.		31,678 15 6
Municipal Taxes.	7,935 7 0		„ Interest.		
Repairs.	2,516 4 3		On Loans on Mortgages.	4,168 3 3	
Electric Light Charges. (Net).	2,178 11 6		On Securities.	5,554 14 8	
Insurance Premia.	731 11 0		On Bank Accounts.	100 6 0	9,823 7 11
Ground Rent.	13 15 9	13,376 1 6			
„ Salaries to Servants		2,027 4 3			
„ Miscellaneous expenses, Bank Charges, Audit fees, Legal expenses, etc.		1,033 0 9			
„ Contribution towards Public Trust.		29 4 0			
„ Maintenance allowance to Bai Ratanbai Harichand.		6,600 0 0			
„ Scholarships.		3,853 0 0			
„ Help to poor.		3,094 0 0			
„ Amount carried to Reserve for Repairs.		6,225 5 0			
„ Excess of Income for the year.		5,264 7 5			
	Total Rs.	41,502 6 11	Examined and found correct. NANUBHAI & CO., Chartered Accountants.		Total Rs. 41,502 6 11

SHETH HARICHAND RUPCHAND CHARITIES TRUST

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH ASHO S. Y. 2004 (1ST NOVEMBER, 1948)

FUNDS & LIABILITIES:	Rs. As. Ps.	Rs. As. Ps.
TRUST FUND.		
As per last Balance Sheet.		90,884 11 6
ESTATE ACCOUNT.		
As per last Balance Sheet.	1,35,938 8 9	
Add: Excess of Income for the year.	5,264 7 5	1,41,203 0 2
RESERVE FOR REPAIRS.		
As per last Balance Sheet.	32,056 12 9	
Add: Provision for the year.	6,225 5 0	38,282 1 9
WADI ACCOUNT.		
As per last Balance Sheet.		6,329 11 0
DEPOSITS AGAINST RENT.		1,616 2 3
	Total Rs.	2,78,315 10 8

PROPERTY & ASSETS:	Rs. As.Ps.	Rs. As.Ps.
INVESTMENTS (AT COST)		
3% Conversion Loan of the face value of Rs. 29,000/-	27,236 9 6	
4% Bombay Improvement Trust Bonds of the face value of Rs. 67,500/-	50,503 10 6	
4% Bombay Municipal Debentures of the face value of Rs. 54,000/-	36,432 9 6	1,14,173 13 6
INTEREST ACCRUED DUE ON INVESTMENTS.		3,740 6 8
LOAN ON MORTGAGES OF PROPERTIES.		44,500 - 6
INTEREST DUE ON LOANS ON MORTGAGES.		1,098 7 9
FURNITURE (AT COST). As per last Balance Sheet.		101 8 6
ARREARS OF RENT AND FERJANDARI DUE		4,931 14 3
ADVANCES AGAINST REPAIRS, ETC.		442 6 6
MESSRS. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO., SOLICITORS ACCOUNT Since adjusted to Legal Expenses		13,428 9 9
LOAN TO EMPLOYEE.		140 6 6
CASH ON HAND AND AT BANKS.		
In current account with The Central Bank of India, Ltd.,	63,856 4 9	
In current account with the Imperial Bank of India.	31,737 7 6	
Cash on hand as per Cash Book.	197 3 6	95,790 15 9
		Total Rs. 2,78,315 10 8

We have audited the above Balance Sheet of Sheth Harichand Rupchand Trust as at 30th Asho S. Y 2004 (1st November 1948) with the books and accounts, and beg to report that, Balance lying in the Banks exceeding Rs. 5,000/- is not invested in authorised securities as per clause 20 of the Scheme for the management of this Trust sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay. The said Balance Sheet, in our opinion, represents a true and correct view of the financial state of affairs of the Trust according to the best of our information and explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Trust.

NANUBHAI & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

BOMBAY, dated the 2nd day of August 1949.

NOTE:—
Value of Immovable Properties and land held by the Trust have not been brought into the above accounts.
No Provision for outstanding liabilities have been made in the above accounts.

(Sd.) BAI RATANBAI HARICHAND RUPCHAND JOGI,
Dr. GAJANAN JINABHAI MAHIMTURIA,
HARILAL MAYARAM KHAKHAR,
KALYANJI HEMRAJ MAMTORA,
BHAGWANDAS KIKABHAI DIVECHA,
ISHWARLAL BECHARDAS PATEL,
CHATURBHUJ JIVARAJ MONEJI,
Trustees.

The Bombay Chronicle

NECESSARY PLAIN SPEAKING

Sometimes it becomes necessary to speak very plainly, almost harshly. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, did so when referring to the Kashmir question at his last press conference in London. Encouraged by ill advised, even if entirely informal, intervention by President Truman and Mr. Attlee, by the ill concealed sympathies of the U.N. Kashmir Commission and by the ill-informed support of some American and British papers, Pakistan has launched a propaganda offensive on the eve of U.N. General Assembly Session. Nawab Mushtaq Ahmad Gurmani, the Pakistan Minister for Kashmir Affairs, has been sent out as an Ambassador at large to win support for Pakistan's "case" in Europe and America. It will be a propaganda of misrepresentation, complete misrepresentation of fundamental issues which Pakistan's sympathisers have, in respect of some of them, unwillingly misunderstood and, in that of others, ignored. And it is on this advantage that Pakistan is trying to cash in. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has exposed those misrepresentations and the mistakes of outside sympathisers.

For instance, outsiders feel inclined towards Pakistan's claim to Kashmir because Kashmiris are predominantly Muslim. But they ignore the implication of that claim and their sympathy for it. If the Pakistan claim is justified because Kashmiris are Muslims, this involves acceptance of a two-nation theory based on religious distinctions. Is Britain or the United States of America prepared to agree, or subscribe, to the principle of such a theory? Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and India are entitled to ask this question and Pakistan's democratic sympathisers just cannot answer it. It was time for their attention to be sharply drawn to the utter and extremely ridiculous position taken up by the British and American sympathisers of Pakistan. Their sympathies involving advance preferences on the basis of religion are a danger to democracy and they must make a choice between what they are doing and what they should do.

If this confusion is got out of the way, if that is, the conception that Kashmir should, because it is Muslim, necessarily be part of Pakistan is given up, then the main issue is that of how the present situation has arisen and how it should be dealt with according to International Law and the principles of the United Nations Charter and the democratic rights of a people, whatever religion they profess. The situation has arisen because of Pakistan's aggression. This aggression has been virtually confessed by Pakistan and its reality has been accepted by the United Nations Commission. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has pointedly asked a question about it. Pakistan's sympathisers cannot answer this question in any other way than one. But they must now face that question. Facing it, they must acknowledge that it is an imperative obligation of every one concerned with the preservation of international peace and international justice to say that aggression does not pay. India, in this connection does not ask for any punitive measures against Pakistan. All that it asks for is that aggression should cease through the withdrawal of the aggressor from Kashmir. This is necessary in the interest of international principles apart from any merits and demerits of any particular case. Once the aggressor has withdrawn the way will be clear for U.N. mediation and a plebiscite in Kashmir as repeatedly suggested by India's Prime Minister himself. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's plain speaking has not come a day too soon.

Revise The Decision

The report that the Congress Working Committee is to reconsider its "elucidatory" decision on the R.S.S. members being admitted into the Congress, is gratifying even though it was inevitable. The Congress President had led the way to reopening the question when he told a press conference that the Working Committee's decision was taken without realising the full significance of it, that it was a letter from the Bihar Congress which had raised the subject, that the question was dealt with in the order in which it appeared on the Agenda, that this agenda was not circulated and finally that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's not being present at the decision was not noticed until the press commented on it. Since that conference much more has happened. Practical questions have risen over the Congress volunteer organisation and its attitude to the R.S.S. volunteers. Mr. Golwalkar has met in his tour through cities a mixed reception and generally the Congress has stood out of all the demonstrations. Had the decision been a popular one, the several Congress Committees would have played a prominent part in these receptions. On the other hand, at least four provincial committees have expressed regret at the decision and asked for a revision. The reason for this instinctive aversion is that there is no common ground between the past of the Congress and the record of the R.S.S. and it cannot be manufactured overnight as it were. It is not that the R.S.S. was under suspicion of being implicated in a conspiracy when Gandhiji was murdered, nor even that R.S.S. men were found distributing sweets on the death of Gandhiji. We mention these two points because they have been raised and refuted either in the name of fairness to the R.S.S. or in the name of Truth and regard for the message of Gandhiji. But these arguments are put up just because they can be contradicted, and they do not touch the heart of the differences between the Congress and the R.S.S. which are fundamental.

What the R.S.S. has left unsaid, has been emphasised by spokesmen of the Hindu Mahasabha which has re-entered politics, and if it resumes active political work, the Mahasabha will be functioning as a political party opposing the Congress.

Any reconsideration of the working Committee decision must lead to its reversal. Of that there is no doubt. The consequences of the "elucidation" have been convincing and they cannot be ignored. But it is very likely that reconsideration itself will be opposed on the ground that the "elucidation" is so obvious an act that anything against it would place the Congress in an awkward, not to say ridiculous, position. After all, if an individual claiming to have no political party affiliations seeks admission into the Congress, how can he be denied it? And the members and sympathisers of the R.S.S. will press this argument, relying on past professions of the non-political nature of their organisation. But the Congress cannot ignore the fact that the R.S.S. has not restricted itself to cultural work and has in fact functioned as a communal body. If the R.S.S. seeks to expand its activities into every phase of national life, the Congress with its insistence on secularism cannot be prevented guarding itself against infiltration by non-Congress-minded persons. Therefore, as Dr. Keskar rightly observed, it is necessary for the Congress to define its position clearly and assume the role of a party dedicated to moulding along right lines the freedom that it has won for the nation. It is much better that this is done before the open doors are rushed by others than that it should be postponed now. The Congress Working Committee will have to do much more than clarify the "elucidation" which has already suffered from the evil of too much interpretation and excusing. It is here that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru is looked up to for a lead which will correct existing anomalies and give the party and the nation the right guidance.

The Andhra Confusion

Politicians seem to suffer from an incurable disease which prevents them from expressing their views categorically and without equivocation. The Andhra Provincial Congress Committee had unanimously accepted the report of the Congress three-man report on linguistic provinces, and the decision was announced after a recent meeting. Evidently this lain report created difficulties for the Andhra Leader, Mr. T. Prakasam, who has issued an elucidation. What was accepted, he says, is not the report but the report as explained by Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. And the explanation is very curious. The words, "Andhras would have to abandon their claims to Madras City," have been explained, says Mr. Prakasam, as meaning that the "Andhra claim to the City of Madras remained in tact and that the Andhras need not forego any of their rights and that the City would become a joint City Province." For this interpretation he claims the support of Dr. Pattabhi himself. Dr. Pattabhi was himself a member of the three-man committee and,if this was the intention, he could surely have made it clear enough in the report itself. It cannot be that Dr. Pattabhi is seeking to change the meaning by the hackneyed technique of legalistic interpretation. From the resolution of the Tamil Nad Congress, it is plain that another battle royal is likely over the future of Madras City which the Andhras now wish to have established as a City Province and the Tamils seek to include in their province. The Andhra attitude is like that of the late arrival on a railway platform who, on being prevented from boarding the departing train, clung firmly to the guard saying, "If I must not go, you cannot go." The lesson is obvious. Once province-carving is started there is no end to agitation. The Madras Government has adopted the Congress report but implementation is not possible, in the light of these complications, within the expected two months.

Thought For The Day

Regard not who it is which speaketh, but weigh only what is spoken.

—HOOKER.

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.

Instead of saying that J.V.P. Report was adopted unanimously, it should have been stated in the Press that J.V.P. Report as modified by Dr. Pattabhi, the Congress President, about the meaning of the words "Andhras would have to abandon their claims to the City of Madras" was passed unanimously. In other words the J.V.P. Report was adopted by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee on the basis that the Andhras claim to the City of Madras remained intact and that the Andhras need not forego any of their rights and that the City would become a joint City Province. Under these circumstances it would not be correct to say that the J.V.P. Report was adopted unanimously by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee.

—Elucidation by Shri T. Prakasam.

★ ★ ★

Speaking at his last press conference in London, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru pointed out that "Kashmir has aroused tremendous passions in India and outside."

Especially outside where "enlightened brokers", so to speak, have come forward with a passionate desire to settle the destinies of poor Kashmir.

★ ★ ★

"Pakistan", said India's Prime Minister, "has no standing (in Kashmir), but that of an aggressor, which would be beaten back and thrown aside."

It is such inconvenient statements especially part two thereof, which make of Pandit Nehru a cantankerous, troublesome man lacking responsible and statesmanlike regard for peace, etc. etc.

★ ★ ★

"Whatever the position of India in Kashmir under international law, what position," Jawaharlal insisted, "have the armies of Pakistan? I want to know that."

They would change the topic if he persisted too much.

★ ★ ★

Someone at the press conference asked the Prime Minister, "Is Communism a growing threat in India? are you satisfied that the Communists are not making headway?"

They are certainly making headway —rushing forward on their heads.

★ ★ ★

Calling the Communist Party of India "the stupidest party...." (revolutionary protests from Comrades and fellow-travellers) Pandit Nehru declared that "it has done more damage to Communist ideals than any opponents of Communism.'

What we fear is that the C.P.I. may take up Jawaharlal's challenge and vindicate itself further.

★ ★ ★

Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia believes that there is a split in the Kremlin. That was why top-ranking Soviet leaders "disappeared", he told a correspondent of a Copenhagen newspaper.

—News Item.

Very interesting information even if Marshal Tito didn't tell or the Copenhagen newspaper correspondent didn't understand what Marshal Tito said.

★ ★ ★

Replying to questions by reporters President Truman said the other day he hoped that the United States was "getting somewhere" with Russia.

But where?

Jawaharlal Nehru's

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

By Mohanlal P. Parikh

AFTER Asoka the Great nearly two thousand four hundred years have gone by and there appears on the stage of Indian history Pandit Nehru—a great democrat charged with the mighty task of building up the country's free political institutions and lay down the firm foundations of democracy and the temple of India's future liberty. Mahatma Gandhi the Saint and Seer and Pandit Nehru the man of action have come together at the crucial period of Indian history of nation's life and to fulfil the great task of India's renaissance. Mahatma Gandhi the father of the nation has gone at the moment when the nation needed him most. Pandit Nehru's task is to realise the dream of his political Guru.

Complex Make-Up

In the contemporary world Pandit Nehru is described as a great living democrat, though by birth and bringing up he is an aristocrat and individualist. His education in England, his study of English classical literature and living contact with the democratic life of England and its liberal traditions and stronger influence of Mahatma Gandhi have moulded him into a great democratic leader and yet in his subconscious self the individualist-aristocrat lives and lies suppressed and in the incessant struggle that goes on between the democrat Nehru and individualist aristocrat Nehru the latter comes up and asserts his existence often. It is true that in that struggle ultimately the democrat wins. The greatest gift of mind of this living democrat is his capacity to absorb new thoughts and adjust the life to the changes that take place in the rapidly changing world. Never is he out of tune with symphony of life's music.

During thirty years of his active political life hardly has he time to rest. The action and incessant action has been the keynote of his life and it alone has sustained him at the high pitch of emotional satisfaction in his personal life.

Gandhian Influence

In the year 1916 he first came in contact with Mahatma Gandhi and since then he has been his great disciple and principal associate in all struggles political movements and negotiations. The great master and his great pupil worked together during three decades of India's epic political struggle for freedom. They acted and reacted on each other strongly. So strong was the bond of personal and spiritual kinship that only the death of one effected a breach of that great and noble bond.

During that period the landscape of India has changed. The country was rocked from one end to other into great convulsions by satyagrah movements. The people who were completely dispirited were fired with new hopes and ambitions and they acquired new backbone and straightened in their backs. In all these nation building activities and movements Pandit Nehru has a large share of efforts to his credit. In the politics of the Congress he had dominating role and always shaped its major policies and programmes. The various resolutions embodying those policies bear the rich imprint of his great ideas. To him alone goes the credit for introducing the vigorous economic ideology and policies in the Congress programme.

His Differences

Though attached to Mahatma Gandhi passionately in personal life and in politics he can never be described a full-fledged Gandhite in the literal sense of the term. Even during Mahatma Gandhi's life-time his outlook on life and its numerous problems differed from that of Mahatma Gandhi. That difference arose because Mahatma was a Saint and he looked on all the problems of life from an ascetic's point of view. His solution of many problems that confront the nation are essentially based on his philosophy of simple life and self-denial. He had been opposed to the materialistic philosophy of the West. According to him the present maladies of the world are due to the loss of spiritual and moral values of life. Pandit Nehru did not approve this negative approach to the problem of life. According to him the present day maladies are due to the present day economic and political order. Destroy root and branch that economic and political system and refashion the new one based on the principle of political and economic equality and all will be well. Pandit Nehru thus is a positivist who loves life and its good things and finds great joy in the fulfilment of life.

Though he differed from his political and spiritual master in sphere of economic policies he has drunk deep from the fountain of Gandhian philosophy and has imbibed the moral philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi with its great emphasis on purity of means for realising the pure and just ends. Pandit Nehru tries to put into practice that central core of Mahatma Gandhi's teachings in his personal and public life and even basis the national policies on that teachings.

Though not a great spiritualist in the accepted sense of the term he is morally a disciplined man. The great part of his public life has been spent in the prisons of the British Rulers of India and in the solitude behind the prison walls he had lived like an ancient Rishi living in the deep forest completely absorbed in contemplation of life's problems. He has acquired the great mental equipose and calmness of spirit in that solitude.

Moral Force

If in India of today Sardar Patel is one stable force which gives stability strength and cohesion to the Government, Pandit Nehru is another great moral force which imparts high moral tone and brings great idealism in the Government. After Mahatma Gandhi he carried on the Gandhian traditions of broad tolerance and good-will to all the clauses and firmly leads the fight for secular state in spite of the great difficulties that beset the path of the nation. He is acknowledged to be undoubted leader of this country on whom the destiny has placed the mantle of democratic leadership for many years to come.

The Materialistic West and metaphysical East find a common meeting

(Continued on Page 7)

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Future Of Bombay

The Bombay Committee re: Regrouping of Provinces have noted with regret the recent revival of unwarranted and unjustifiable propaganda carried by the protagonists of Samyukhta Maharashtra for the incorporation of the city of Bombay in the proposed province of Maharashtra. The Resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee reiterating their demand for a separate linguistic province of Maharashtra with the city of Bombay as its capital, though couched as it is claimed in dignified language, can deceive nobody as to its implications and must inevitably result in fanning the irrational provincial passions. In view of the fact that the issues raised by the question of the formation of linguistic provinces have been already examined by independent and impartial tribunals, like the Dhar Commission and the three-man Commitee of the Congress consisting of Dr. Pattabhi Sitramayya, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, it was expected that the controversy will not raise its ugly head once again. However, the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee have thought it fit to flout the opinion of the three-man Committee. The Bombay Committee did not think it proper, in the interests of national solidarity and discipline, to reply to such propaganda or to carry on any counter-propaganda. But in view of the obstinate persistence by a responsible body like the M.P.C.C. in propagating their untenable claims, the Bombay Committee could not ignore it any longer and are constrained to re-iterate their stand in an emphatic manner.

It may be relevant here to refer to the considered view of the three-man Committee on the future of Bombay. They observe—

"In our opinion, there can be little room for argument about this great city. It is not only one of the greatest cities of India, but is essentially a cosmopolitan multi-lingual city, the nerve-centre of our trade and commerce and our biggest window to the outside world. It is quite impossible for us to entertain any idea or any proposal which might injure the many-sided life and activities of this great city, which has been built up by the labour of all kinds of people and communities. We cannot consider it as belonging to any one linguistic group and attach it to a purely linguistic province." They further state that "In case the present province of Bombay is split up and separate Maharashtra province is formed, the city of Bombay should be constituted into a separate political unit."

Despite the unequivocal and unambiguous terms in which the three eminent national leaders have expressed their views, which have been further endorsed by the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, on the vexed question of the future of Bombay, it is indeed unfortunate that the M.P.C.C. should persist in advancing Maharashtra's claim over Bombay. Instead of accepting and abiding by, in a democratic spirit, the decisions judiciously arrived at, we are once more threatened by "sustained constitutional agitation" about the nature and character of which we are painfully aware.

It is further pertinent to note that at a time when the country's supreme need is to consolidate the gains of freedom and forge an invulnerable national unity, the M.P.C.C. has chosen to prematurely emphasise provincial interests and encourage irredentist tendencies. The repercussions of such an attitude on national psychology and the administrative, economic and financial structure of the country would be disastrous, and, as our leaders have rightly warned, might imperil the very freedom which the past and the present generations have achieved after tremendous sacrifice

On the merit of the question we wish to re-affirm our contention that neither geographical, cultural nor economic considerations warrant Bombay's inclusion into the proposed province of Maharashtra. The Bombay Committee further submit that on the strength of political, economic and cultural considerations and on account of its strategic position, and importance to the whole of India, and its cosmopolitan character, Bombay with its port and suburbs must remain an independent unit and should not form part of any other province. Some people appear to believe that persistent reiteration of a false claim will make it appear valid by propaganda. They should know that no such pressure tactics can establish a claim which is wholly untenable on every ground. In conclusion, the Bombay Committee emphatically assert that the claim of Maharashtra to Bombay is untenable and the same, if persisted in, will have to be strongly resisted in the larger interests of the nation as a whole.

—C. L. GHEEVALA.
Secretary, Bombay Committee on Regrouping of Provinces.

Mazagaon

When will our councillors do some good to the voters that elected them? The tram-terminus road is a mass of filth during the monsoon. It has been so for years and will remain so till life everlasting. Do our representatives in the Corporation deserve to be re-elected?, Surely not. The public footpath, urinal at Love Lane is a most disgusting and nauseating scene —there is no public urinal and the footpath near the dust bin is converted overnight in'o urinals. When the councillors assembled on Friday, the 5th instant to go on their rounds with Municipal Commissioner, I suggested to Dr. Mascarenhas, our ex-Mayor that people who commit nuisance at Love Lane should be prosecuted. Police aid should be sought. He in return asked me who is going to pay for the police. The Municipality could afford to pay the police during the four months of the Sweepers Strike" just to protect loyal workers and is it not their bounden duty to pay for protecting the health of the citizens? It's the duty of the councillors of each Ward to see that things are set right in his own ward rather than vote for this party's amendment or reject the other party's resolution, then and then only will the voters have trust in their respective councillors.

Mazagaon, 9-11-49

—LIFFORD GOES

FRANKLY SPEAKING

ASIAN FEDERATION

Viscount Samuel's plan for federating India, Pakistan, Ceylon and later Burma and Malaya would no doubt provide an admirable guarantee of stability in South-East Asia. But it comes a day after the fair. The last years of British rule in these territories were devoted to keeping the peoples apart and breaking up even what little unity there existed. The local populations of Burma and Malaya were encouraged into a wave of anti-Indian feeling. Relations with Ceylon were embittered. Pakistan came into existence, not as Gandhiji desperately consenting said, as a parting between brothers but in a spirit of defiance, rivalry and even natred. How are the forces set moving by the dying imperial power to be countered and set working in reverse gear? India is the only country which will see the wisdom of federation but her very willingness will be misconstrued by the others as proof of imperialist designs. It is also very doubtful if India's leaders would be prepared to undertake the heavier responsibilities that federation would entail after the experience of practical administration that they have gained—even though the Constitution does provide for other territories entering the Union The remark in the circumstances must be taken more as words of goodwill than a concrete suggestion.

Case For Further Efforts

At his press conference the other day, President Truman hoped that the United States was "getting somewhere" with Russia. If this suggests that President Truman feels that there does exist a possibility of improving relations between the United States and the Soviet Union, it calls for further and serious efforts in that direction. There are conflicts between the two countries on many matters. But the main issue is that of atomic control, especially since the announcement that the Soviet Union has also exploded the atom. If that issue can be settled, the rest will be easy It does not, however, appear to be suceptible to a solution through public debates in the Committees of the United Nations. Will it not be worth while to make an effort through "diplomatic channels" on a high level? Such discussions may possibly pave the way to an agreed compromise under U. N. auspices on the problem of international control of atomic energy, beginning with an international declaration in terms of the Indian proposal.

RACIAL RIGHTS

Exasperated by racial discrimination and injustice which are prevalent in the United States of America, President Truman took an opportunity, in his Armistice Day speech, to urge the enactment of the Civil Rights Laws. Racial discrimination is a negation of true democracy, but it still persists in America—a country which cries from the housetop that it was a champion of liberty, equality and justice. Only last month a Negro youth was fatally stabbed in a racial battle in Baltimore. President Truman himself strongly disapproves of discrimination and its attendant and consequent evils. His programme aims at the enactment of legislation to make lynching a Federal offence. ban the poll tax as a voting requirement in Federal elections and end discrimination in employment because of colour, race or religion. In democracy, however the head of the state has to endeavour to convert the majority of the legislature to his views; and it appears that President Truman has yet to mark time because as recently as last August an amendment to the housing bill seeking to make segregation of the white and coloured people unlawful was rejected by the House of Representatives. The President's programme of Civil Rights is a test of America's respect for human rights; and it is high time that America vindicates herself as a truly democratic country by accepting such a programme.

ERITREA'S CHANCE

After protracted and at times prolonged discussions on widely divergent proposals, the United Nations Political Committee has arrived at a decision on the issue of the former colonies of Italy. Luckiest among the three colonies was Lybia, as she was recommended to be an independent sovereign state not later than January 1, 1952. Eritrea's case was, somehow, steered clear of the two dangers —Federation with Ethiopia on one hand and partition on the other, and the appointment of a Commission of Investigation was agreed upon in order to ascertain the wishes of Eritreans and to prepare a formula in accordance with them. It is now for the Eritreans to assert themselves and to decide their own future. Somaliland was confronted with a precarious situation, as the trusteeship authority over her was to be vested in Italy—her erstwhile sovereign power. The Political Committee's recommendations for Lybia mark a real and right decision, but in the case of Eritrea and particularly Somaliland they amount to compromises. In view of the opportunity offered to Eritreans to express their opinion, the indifference shown by the Committee to the feelings already expressed by Somalis in Mogadishu was intriguing.

RAW DEAL FOR SOMALILAND

In all probability Somaliland would have refused to accept Italy as the administering authority, but evidently she was not consulted in the matter which directly and vitally affected her national interests. The trusteeship pattern for her seems to have been selected with some apprehension. In the first place, the Political Committee has with the obvious intention of exercising control over Italy, saddled her with an Advisory Council consisting of Columbia, Egypt and the Philippines, and then it has consented to embody, in the trusteeship agreement, the constitutional principles proposed by India's permanent delegate in the annexure to the resolution. Italy was not expected to reject conditional trusteeship as she was keen to retain Somaliland even for a period of ten years. The procedure to allow an old colonial power to assume administering authority over the same territory was not sound in principle. The selection of a neutral and non-colonial member-nation should have been a logical alternative, but it was not suggested by any country. The principle of direct United Nations trusteeship was raised during discussions by a few members, and it too failed to appeal to the Political Committee. In the case of Somaliland Italy has gained her point in the compromise, but the United Nations should now lay down, as one of the basic principles of trusteeship, that no concerned party should ever be posted as an administering authority in any territory.

A Stranger Among His Own People

By Narhari K. Bhatt

TEMPERAMENTALLY Pandit Nehru is lonely. There is an aristocratic aloofness, an impersonal loneliness about him. He is full of buoyancy, spritelines, agility. He is always scattering ripples of laughter, loved and loving, adored and adoring but behind all these, he seems to be a lone child among strangers. He is a stranger among his own people, fretting at their crude ways and yet cannot shake off the bond that binds him with them.

Pandit Nehru is born in India and there is very little in him which can be called Indian and yet he has dedicated what is best in him for the upliftment of his people whom he does not understand, nor do they understand him.

In the Western company he finds himself at home, understands their language, yet he cannot call them his own. Among his own people he is a stranger and among strangers, he is a rebel and hence cannot be claimed as their own. Thus, stranger among the one and disowned by the other, Pandit Nehru finds himself a lone figure trying to find a link which can bind these two sets of people.

Lonely Childhood

He was a lonely child in his father's family for 11 years; so most part of his childhood, most precious years in a man's life for building up a life of tender feelings, was to him a stretch of dull and eventless days. Riches and comforts he had enough but these don't create dreams. He did not get the company in his family of children of his own age nor was this deficiency compensated for by sending him to a kindergarten school. He was too rich to mingle with the ordinary children. Before he could get the company of young children, he was sent away to England for further studies among strangers and before he attained maturity, he was already too engrossed in serious subjects to worry about the fine phenomena of the human heart.

Thus he grew up, and then came the days and months and years of stretched out isolation and pre-occupations. These made loneliness more melancholy. The aloofness in him became to him a second nature. This is the reason why he loves to be among strangers, amid crowds, where one really feels lonely and enjoys its gloomy sweetness. He has woven his own world, and running away from people who could lay claim upon him, he enjoys this world of his dreams. This also explains how tedious and long days of prison life have not worn him out, for shut up here behind four walls, happily away from the crowded venturing to claim him, he found himself free, unmolested and undisturbed even by his own aberrations to play with his own world. He has fared better all alone than outside among his own people. Pandit Nehru has a quick temper, an impetuosity verging upon nervousness and these also are explained by his loneliness. He commits mistakes, errors of judgment, which could not be possible for those used to ordinary ways of life At critical moments, he finds himself at bay, puzzled and lost in the wilderness and hence tries a mental escape by uttering platitudes, unhelpful opinions or wrong statements. But he has culture enough to own these personal lapses and he knows he cannot help it. It is his upbringing, his loneliness, which bewilder him.

Strange To Kamala

This loneliness on his part has been responsible for maladjustments in his domestic life. With Kamala also he behaved as a stranger when she wanted him nearer her. This fine flower withered away for want of tender care, while on the other hand, this very loneliness has sustained him where other mortals might have succumbed.

In a way all great men are lonely. They cannot understand the ways of ordinary mortals nor can these understand theirs and hence perpetual maladjustments These great men soar high, see beyond the ordinary ken, across mountains and over oceans and beyond years and generations and become beacon lights for generations to come.

They are like engine drivers who know no rest and their very act of knowing no rest makes the passengers in the train confident about their rest and a safe journey is assured to them to the place of their destination. Someone has to become an engine driver, has to choose to forego his rest to drive clear of all dangers for the rest of humanity.

PHADKAR'S FAULTLESS CENTURY

SCORE BOARD

COMMONWEALTH XI (1st Innings) —for 8 wkts. declared 608

INDIA (1st Innings)

C. T. Sarawate b Lambert	0
M. K. Mantri b Tribe	15
R. S. Modi c Livingston b Freer	24
V. S. Hazare lbw Pepper	20
D. G. Phadkar b Freer	110
H. R. Adhikari batting	74
P. R. Umrigar batting	1
Extras (legbyes 10, no ball 1)	11
Total (for 5 wkts.)	255

FALL OF WICKETS: 1 for 0, 2 for 40; 3 for 40, 4 for 76 5 for 237.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lambert	18	4	39	1
Freer	15	5	39	2
Ray Smith	9	2	22	0
Tribe	23	8	74	1
Pepper	21	5	42	1
Pettiford	7	0	18	0
Worrell	4	0	10	0

BOMBAY NORTH BADMINTON

Kapadia And Miss Dastur Win Keen Encounter

BOMBAY, Sunday

Uneventful matches were the order of the day in this evening's programme of the Bombay North Open Badminton Tournament at the Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana. The only game which was interesting was the mixed doubles between V. P. Kapadia and Miss R. K. Dastoor and S. S. Parulekar and Mrs. Pradhan.

The following were the results:—

MIXED DOUBLES: H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss Vasumati Oak beat G. R. Chandran and Miss Rajadhyaksha 15-8, 15-2; V. P. Kapadia and Miss R. K. Dastoor beat S. S. Parulekar and Mrs. Pradhan 15-1, 9-15, 17-16.

MEN'S DOUBLES: Claude Murray and V. Fernandes beat R. P. Nair and V. G. Nair 15-11, 15-9; Mangalvedhekar and R. A. Dongre beat K. P. Swami and T. Sarangan 15-6, 15-5.

The following are Monday's fixtures:—

LADIES DOUBLES: 6-30 p.m. Mrs. Varadkar and Mrs. Gandekar vs. Miss R. Satarawala and Partner.

7-00 p.m. Miss G. Merchant and Miss G. Tarapore vs. Miss Pandit and Miss Shirodkar.

7-30 p.m. Mrs. Wagh and Mrs. Jagdishan vs. Miss S. Motiwala and Miss R. K. Dastoor

8-00 P.M. MIXED DOUBLES: H. R. Umrigar and Miss Bhilpodiwala vs. H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss V. Oak.

TRIPLE CROWN FOR SUMAN DEODHAR

Maharashtra Badminton Tournament

POONA, Nov. 13 (PTI)—Suman Deodhar, youngest of the Deodhar Sisters, won the triple crown in the women's events of the Maharashtra Open Badminton Tournament which concluded here today. While she won Miss Gokhale of Sangli at 11-4, 11-4, today, first in partnership with Miss Usha Vaidya and then with S. A. Phalnikar she went on a claim the double and the mixed doubles titles after giving a versatile display.

the singles titles in the tournament S. N. Goundadkar of Belgaum won the singgles title yesterday beating beating Y. G. Vaidya, another player from Belgaum.

In the men's doubles final the title went to the Nasik pair K. Madhav and C. M. Sheikh who beat the Poona pair S. Mehendale and R. M. Sane at 15-11 and 15-8.

In the Day's Sport

BADMINTON

Dadar Parsee Colony Gymkhana
6-30 p.m., Bombay North Open Tournament.

TABLE TENNIS

Vanmali Hall, Dadar
6-30 p.m., Pathare Kshatriya Open Tournament.

HOCKEY

Cooperage
3-45 p.m., St. Xavier's "B" vs. Catholic Gymphana (First Division).
4-45 p.m., B. P. T. "A" vs. B. B. and C. I. Rly. "A" (Senior Division).

Stop Press

APPEAL TO HINDUS

TRIVANDRUM, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): An appeal to Hindus to throw open their temples to non-Hindus also was made here last evening by Mr. K. Ayyappan, Cochin-Travancore Union Minister.

JEW REFUGEES

LAKE SUCCESS, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Saudi Arabia asserted before the United Nations Social Committee here that action by the International Refugees Organisation in aiding the migration or 100,000 Jewish regugees to Israel, "eventually gave rise to the conflict in Palestine".

SENTENCED

HAMBURG, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): A British Control Commission High Court here sentenced yesterday Friedrich Walter Blohm, one of the owners of Blohm and Ovss, the famous shipbuilding firm, to a fine of 10,000 marks for unauthorised interference with plant and equipment scheduled for reparations.

Partnership Of 161 Runs With Adhikari To India's Rescue

INDIA RECOVERS AFTER BAD START IN FIRST "TEST"

NEW DELHI, November 13 (P.T.I.),

A fighting fifth wicket partnership of 161 runs between Dattu Phadkar who scored a faultless century and Hemu Adhikari, who appeared to be set for his, enabled the India Eleven to improve their position considerably after losing four wickets for a bare 76 in the third day's play today of their first unofficial "test" against the Commonwealth Cricket Team.

The Commonwealth team after having built up the formidable total of 608 runs for eight wickets in two days declared their innings closed today before the third day's play started in their first unofficial test against India.

The home side which has already suffered by the inability of its skipper, to participate in the test started disastrously. Sarwate who opened with Mantri was out to the third ball of the lefthand pace bowler Lambert who opened the attack for the tourist. (0-1-0). The batsman could not see the pitch of the inswinger and his leg stump was uprooted.

Merchant told P.T.I. this morning that he had sustained a fracture in his palm and would not be able to bat for a month.

The Indian side had an uphill task with only ten batsmen to reply to the huge score of the visitors.

The wicket continued to be a batsman's wicket.

Rusi Modi who came in started straightaway with a leg glance for two. Freer bowled from the pavilion end and Mantri hit him for a three. The batsmen seemed unperturbed by the initial setback to their side and faced the bowling confidently. The first 10 of the innings was sent up in 17 minutes play.

Modi drove Lambert twice to the ropes and Freer once scored a few singles and twos. After the third over, Ray Smith replaced Freer and bowled two maiden overs, while the lefthander Lambert bowled over the wicket from the road end. When Freer came in the place of Lambert, Modi square-cut him beautifully for a four. Mantri emulating the enterprise of his partner late-cut Ray Smith for a four. Soon Freer wreaked vengeance when he had Modi caught behind the wicket. It was a remarkable catch on the part of Livingston who moved yards on leg side to hold a low snick. (40-2-24).

Thus within an hour India lost two wickets for 40 runs and yet another disaster awaited the home side. Livingston brought in George Tribe, the well-known lefthand slow spin bowled and he bowled Mantri with the fifth ball of his over (40-3-15).

This brought in Hazare and Phadkar together.

The gates were closed with galleries overfull with 25,000 spectators, who were apparently disappointed at the home side's performance.

In contrast to the home side's patchy and slipshod fielding, the visitors fielding was of a very high standard and every run had to be earned.

The early reverses forced Hazare and Phadkar to play a defensive game. Tribe bowled three maidens, while Freer conceded occasional singles. Phadkar scored three singles, all off Freer, in half an hour and then pulled Tribe for a four which took the home sides total to 50, made in eighty minutes. Hazare drove Tribe to the boundary and stole a single while Phadkar magnificently drove him through midoff. The ball was smartly fielded near the boundary by Ray Smith and the batsmen took three runs.

Cecil Pepper, the other slow spin bowler, was brought in the place of Freer, who conceded four runs to each batsman in his first over. Abandoning policy of playing backward, Phadkar now hit the slow bowlers, particularly Tribe all round the wicket. On the other hand Hazare, evidently burdened with responsibility, was playing very cautiously. Tribe taking full advantage of this had attacking field to assist him and had a man at silly midoff and another at silly midon.

A little later Pepper, bowling from the road end, had Hazare declared leg before for twenty. (76-4-20.)

Adhikari, who saved the match with his brilliant century in the first test against the West Indies last year, joined Phadkar and they carried the total to 89 at lunch—Phadkar batting twenty. Adhikari batting four.

The play was considerably enlivened on resumption after lunch as Phadkar and Adhikari played an enterprising game. The attack was in charge of the slow bowlers Tribe and Pepper.

Phadkar on drove Tribe to the boundary and followed it with a powerful hook for a three. Every hit was cheered by the 25,000 spectators had evidently wanted the home side players to fare better.

After a few singles, Phadkar sent up the first hundred of the innings scored in 125 minutes.

Phadkar with a single off Pettiford who had replaced Tribe reached his individual 50 scored in two hours. He had so far hit five fours.

Cecil Pepper who temporarily retired was replaced by Lambert and the lefthander swung the ball well with good length. Pettiford bowled from the pavilion end. The home sides 150 went up the board exactly after an hour's play in the post-lunch period. Worrell was tried in place of Lambert with no effect on the batsmen who seemed well set. Adhikari drove him to the mid-off boundary. When Tribe came back to bowl from the pavilion end, Phadkar swept him to the leg for a four, and followed it up with a powerful pull again to the ropes

Phadkar reached his individual 75 with a single off the same bowler and also registered the century of the partnership, of which his contribution was 67. Repeated cheers greeted the pair as they stole clever singles.

Skipper Livingston now made quick changes in an effort to break the partnership. Pepper came in place of Lambert and Ray Smith replaced Tribe. But both Adhikari Phadkar faced the bowling with supreme confidence.

Adhikari had the honour of sending up the 200 of the innings about ten minutes before tea time with a two off Ray Smith. Adhikari's score was 43 while Phadkar had made ninety.

At tea they had carried the total to 211 for four, Phadkar batting 94 and Adhikari batting 49.

Soon after resumption Adhikari got his individual fifty with a single off Freer and Phadkar pulled his next delivery to the ropes for a four.

The new ball was taken and Lambert operated from the road end. Phadkar drove him for a two and obtained his century. His was a flawless hundred scored with hits all round the wicket against tight and keen fielding. He scored the century in three hours nd twenty minutes and it included eight fours. He was never uncomfortable against any bowler and batted with supreme confidence.

With the new ball, Lambert bowled over the wicket aided by a leg trap of two, two slips and a silly midon. Phadkar nevertheless found gaps for his singles. The new ball, however had the effect of slowing down the rate of scoring.

Adhikari drove Freer straight to the screen and a few overs later Phadkar emulated him. But with the next ball however, Freer beat Phadkar completely with a deep offbreak which hit the middle stump (237-5-110). Along with Adhikari he stemmed the early rot and considerably retrieved the position of the home side. The pair added hundred and sixtyone runs in approximately as many minutes

Umrigar filled in the gap, Adhikari and Umrigar took their side's total to 255 when the stumps were drown for the day.

Ahmedabad To Have Cricket Stadium ?

(From Our Special Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Nov. 13.

Chairman of the Board of Control for Cricket in India and also the Secretary of the newly created National Sports Club of India, Mr. Anthony De Mello during a visit to the city met officials of the Gujerat Cricket Association and discussed with them about the possibility of providing Gujerat with a cricket stadium in the immediate future on the basis of the Brabourne Stadium. During his stay, Mr. De Mello also visited the proposed sight near the Gujerat Vidyalaya. The question of a play ground and a club house is now occupying the minds of the organisers.

JUNIOR ATHLETIC MEET

Irwin Lopes And Champu Gujar Shine

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Eleven year old Miss Champu Gujar was the outstanding athlete of the Bombay Junior Athletes Club Meet held at Victoria Gardens this evening. She demonstrated the perfect straddle style in clearing the bar at 3ft. 8-3/4 inches.

The hitherto unbeaten Irwin Lopes added one more feather to his record by winning the 60 metres sprint for boys under 18 years by breasing two yards ahead of his opponents.

The following are the results:—

Boys under 18

High Jump—Cyprin Lobo 1, 4 ft. 11-1/2 ins.

60 metres run—J. Lopes 1, A. Paste 2, A. Shustry 3, Time 7.5 secs.

Boys under 15

High Jump—A. Meyers 1, R. Aranjo 2, height 4ft. 7-3/4 ins.

60 metres run—D. Rodricks 1, C. Biggle 2, R. Aranjo 3, Time 7.7 secs.

Boys under 12

60 metres run—J. Charles 1, G. Biggle 2, R. Dhanraj 3, Time 8.5 secs.

High Jump—M. Kotlikar 1, M. Salvi 2, Height 3 ft. 8-3/4 ins.

Girls under 12

High jump—Champu Gujar 1, L. Salvi, Height 3 ft. 8-3/4 ins.

60 metres run—Champu Gujar 1, S. Dey 2, L. Salvi 3, Time 10.3 secs.

Teams Entertained To A Party By Governor-General

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, was "at home" this evening to members of the Commonwealth and All-India cricket teams.

Among the guests were Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works, Mines and Power and President of the Delhi and District Cricket, Association, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, and Lt.-Col. C. K. Nayudu and Lala Amarnath former Indian test captain:—

League Champions Beaten By Goan Sports

LUSITANIANS AND MAHARASHTRA DRAW IN SENIOR HOCKEY LEAGUE

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Lusitanians 'A' and Maharashtra were concerned in a goalless draw in a tame encounter in the Senior Division of the BPHA League at the Cooperage. Earlier in the evening Goan S.C 'A' beat St. Xavier's 'A' by two goals to nil in the same competition while in the third game in the first division Bhimraj S.C. prevailed over Young Comrades by the odd goal in three.

Though the Lusitanians turned out with their full outfit Amir Kumar, Saxby and Louis Vaz playing for them they were unable to make any headway against a solid defence who tackling and clearances were accurate and tenacious seldom affording their opponents a chance of getting close enough to do any damage.

The Maharashtra XI played well as a team but their efforts to score were nullified by strong opposition of the rival defence and also due to E. Gabriel repeatedly being pulled up for off-side. They were also extremely unfortunate to lose A. Pacheco their left inner just before the interval and who was unable to take further part in the game due to his having been brought down by the rival goalkeeper.

The Lusitanians had their best chance of scoring in the twelth minute when C. Braganza ran through with a pass from L. Woodcock evaded the onrushing custodian and at the critical moment lost control of the ball and flicked too late on the wrong side of the upright. Transferring play Maharashtra were deprived of a certain goal when Miranda saved a weak shot by Pacheo on the goal line after goalkeeper. S. Menezes had effected a partial save in rushing to intercept and clear the ball before E. Gabriel could reach it. A Pacheo ran through with the ball but Menezes left his charge to intercept him and in the process of doing so he brought Pacheo down whose legs were badly bruised and he had to be carried off the field for medical attention. P. Pereira the Lusis left flankman sent in a stiff shot from the top of the circle from a pass by Louis Vaz which A. Phillips saved well. The interval found the teams on level terms with a blank scoreboard. After the breather Maharashtra held the whiphand for the greater part of this half but were unable to do any damage and their best chance of scoring came when Mallelu had beaten the rival goalkeeper from a short corner but S. Dias saved on the goalline.

Teams:

LUSITANIANS S.C. 'A': Menezes, S. Dias, Walter D'Souza, Miranda, Amir Kumar, M. Vaz, L. Vaz, L. Woodcock, C. Braganza, A. Saxby, P Pereira.

MAHRASHTRA XI: A. Phillips, Mallelu, Singani, Mana Singh, Gabriel K., G. Nimal; Shaik Yusuf, Chatre, E. Gabriel, A. Pacheco, Bhatia.

Earlier in the evening Goan Sports 'A' collected their first two points after two successive defeats when they beat the last years League Champions by two goals to nil. E. Correa scored the first goal while B. Fernandes added the second goal before the interval. After the break there was no further scoring with the Collegians defending resolutely. Austin Fernandes substituted for Anthony Lobo the Collegians regular goalie and did extremely well.

The teams:

GOAN SPORTS 'A':—Walter, Joaquim, Gabriel, Sebastian, Cajetan, Cyprian, Fenelon, Eddie Brumto, John D'Souza, Cyril.

ST. XAVIERS 'A':—Austin, A. Pereira, E. Moses. G. Carvelho, H. Dias, Ch. Pereira, L. Lobo, G Williams, D. Vaz, A. Pereira, M. D'Sa.

In the first division Bhimraj S. C. beat Young Comrades 'A" by two goals to one

Pathare Kshatriya's Open Table Tennis Tourney

BOMBAY. Sunday.

The Pathare Kshatriya Open Table Tennis Championships and the P. K. V. Samaj and K. U Club Table Tennis Tournament will start tomorrow evening at the Vanmali Hall of the Chhabildas School.

The first day's programme will constitute the First Round of the Men's Singles (open).

Soviet's Bold Bid For World Sport

WOMEN'S HOCKEY, LATEST INTEREST

LONDON, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Soviet Union is showing signs of venturing further into international sport. The trend towards recognising international sporting bodies, though slight, is definite.

The Russians' latest interest in this direction is, rather surprisingly, women's hockey. They have approached the International Federation of Women's Hockey Associations requesting information about the organisation rules and general details of the women's hockey. But before they could become affiliated to the Federation they first would have to form a National Association.

It is extremely unlikely that the Russians would have sufficient time in which to qualify for membership before the big international tournament to be held in conjunction with the fourth conference of the Federation in Johannesburg next June.

Russians' interest in women's hockey coincides with the complete rehabilitation of the sport since the war years.

The International Federation now embraces eighteen-member nations, each representing thousands of clubs. In England alone, nearly 2,000 clubs are affiliated to the National Association.

ONE MILE ROAD RACE WON BY MASCARENHAS

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Indian Hotels Co. Athletic team, a branch of the Tata Sports Club, held their first One Mile Open Road Race round the Oval this morning. Many well-known athletes, who have specialised in this particular distance were among the fourteen who faced the starter. Prominent among those who ran today were C. Furtado (Siddarth College), Bombay's champion miler, M. Kaunds (Tata Sports Club), Jaisingh (B. P O. A.) and a Swiss Athlete G. Frey.

Bombay's junior record holder of 1,500 meters road race, Ahmed Yarkhan led right till the very end, but surprisingly gave up the race when only about twenty yards away from the finishing tape, and an equal amount of lead over his rivals.

Following were the results:—

M. Mascarenhas (St. Xavier's College) 1 Time: 4 minutes 53.4 seconds. M. D'Souza (Siddarth College) 2. A. Vaz (Young Goans) 3.

More Sports News On Page 7

BARNA'S DRAMATIC APPEARANCE IN TABLE TENNIS "TEST"

Leaves Sick Bed To Help Bergmann In Registering Another Victory For England

CALCUTTA, Nov. 12.

Victor Barna, the five times world title holder, left his sick bed to help Richard Bergmann of England beat India in the second table tennis "test" of the present series here tonight by five matches to nil. The "test" played at Hyderabad was not accepted by the All-India Table Tennis Federation and England won the first "test" at Madras 5-nil, thus bagging the "rubber".

One thousand enthusiasts saw India's national champion Chandarana win the only game for India in this "test" from Barna. This was the third game won by India in the current series: Chandarana had won two at Madras.

The superiority of England in every department of the game was doubtless Barna and Bergmann swept all in their way, and had it not been for Barna's protracted illness, they would have won with a more flattering margin.

In the opening match of the "test" Victor Barna, playing under Davis Cup system, India's No. Two Ranbir Bhandari took the first game giving his opponent no time to sharpen his forehand attack. In the second game Bhandari gave a better display through drop shots and spectacular finishes. When the score stood at 20-10 in Barna's favour, Bhandari showed remarkable pluck in sending five touchline shots whizzing past the champion, but he lost the game at that score (21-15) in the third game the former world champion used his feet to better advantage and disposed of Bahndari at 21-9).

Bergmann began the second match against Chandarana with his stolid defence and finally beat India's No. one with his chalk-line shots and "drops".

The doubles was contested well by Chandarana and Kumar Ghosh, but Barna's deceiving shots and famous flicks were far too much for the Indians. Bhandari's all attempts could not pierce the invincible dfence of Bergmann, the greatest waller of the world.

The highlight of the tie was the fifth and the final match where Chandarana managed to snatch a game from Barna. Barna left the impact of his recent illness and used all his wiles from one position, but he rounded off in masterly fashion.

The following are the results of East India Table Tennis Championship matches played here this morning:—

MEN'S SINGLES

Second Round: Amal Sircar beat S. Sen 23/21, 21/16, 21/13

Third Round: K. Jayant beat A. Sircar 21/12, 21/13, 21/7.

Quarter Final: R. Bergmann beat T. B. Kitchlu 21/11, 21/11, 21/8; U. M. Chandarana beat Kumar Ghosh 16/21, 21/14, 21/11, 21/13; R. Bhandari beat Santi Sahay 21/14, 21/12, 21/11

MEN'S DOUBLES

First Round: Barna and Bergmann beat N. Deb and T. Das 21/9, 27/7 21/10.

Second Round: Barna and Bergmann beat A. Guha and A. Ghosh 21/7, 21/9, 21/10; Chandarana and K. Ghosh beat A. Sircar and A Mukherjee 18/21, 21/10, 21/8 21/7; S. Chatterji and J. De beat Ashit Mukherji and M. Halder 22/20, 21/14, 21/9.

Semifinal:—U. M. Chandarana and K. Ghosh beat R. Bhandari and K. Jayant 21/17, 23/21, 21/17, Barna and Bergman beat J. De and S. Chatterjee 21/13, 21/8 21/12.

WOMEN'S SINGLES

Semifinal—Miss C. Madan beat Miss S. David 21/15 , 21/8, 21/6; Mrs. C. Norrie beat Mrs. Nowroji 21/11, 21/17, 21/17.

MIXED DOUBLES

First Round: G. V. Barna and Mrs Barna beat S Chatterji and Miss M. Ghosh 21/8, 21/10, 21/13.

Second Round: Bergmann and Miss C. Madan beat Bhandari and Mrs. Banerjee 21/19, 8/21, 21/17, 21/15; S. Sarkar and Miss T. Mitra w. o. K. Gosh and Mrs Ghosh.

Quarter-Final:—K. Jayant and Mrs. Norrie beat J De and Mrs. Nowroji 21/13, 21/16, 18 21, 21/14.

Semifinal:—R. Bergmann and Miss C Madan beat S. Sircar and Tapati Mitra 21/8, 21/9, 21/5.

TEST MATCH

England vs. India

Victor Barna beat R. Bhandari 21/9, 21/15, 21/9; Richard Bergmann beat U. M. Chandarana 21/10, 21/15. 21/14; Richard Bergmann beat R. Bhandari 21/9, 21/8, 21/19; Victor Barna beat U. M. Chandarana 21/14, 17/21, 21/18, 21/10; Victor Barna and Richard Bergmann beat U. M. Chandarana and Kumar Ghosh 21/14, 21/15, 21/11.

PATHARE KSHATRIYA OPEN ATHLETIC MEET

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Pathare Kshatriya Open Athletic Meet organised by the B.P.O.A. and by the Kshatriya Union Club, will be held on the 27th November.

An attractive programme for both the juniors as well as senior athletes has been drawn up, and the meet will be held on the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana Ground.

The entries close on 22nd November at 6-30 p.m.

SWEDEN QUALIFIES FOR FINAL STAGES

DUBLIN, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Sweden beat Eire by three goals to one in the world soccer cup match here this afternoon and thus qualified for the final stages of the competition to be held in Brazil. Sweden led 2-0 at half time.

B. P. T. SURPRISE TRADE MARK IN "TIMES" SHIELD

Bowlers Fare Well In Both Senior And Junior Divisions

BOMBAY, Sunday.

In the only first round match played in the Senior Division of the Times of India Cricket Shield Tournament Bombay Port Trust have to thank Ramchand for a fine all-round performance which enabled them to cause a major upset in this tournament for they defeated Trade Marks Sports Club at the Cross Maidan by 4 wickets and 64 runs.

Ramchand captured 3 of the opponents wickets at a cost of 13 runs, while R. V. Gawaskar took five wickets at a cost of 21 runs. Following on his bowling performance Ramchand put up an equally delightful performance when he wielded the blade and scored 33 runs. I. U. Koppekar was top scorer with 44 runs to his credit. Gawaskar also did well and remained not out with 13 to his credit.

For Trade Marks it was rather a bad day as they had won the toss and elected to bat yesterday were all out for 97 runs while Port Trust had lost 1 wicket for 4 runs yesterday and today they added 157 runs for the loss of 5 more wickets.

The following were the scores:—

TRADE MARKS C.C.: T. B. Vinod c Nanik b Ramchand 4, M. P. Thakur c Ramchand b Nanik 0, A. C. Raikar c Bidaye b Gawaskar 31, G. S. Wagh lbw Golwalla 10, M. S. Naik b Gawaskar 33, B. T. Ahir c Bidaye b Gawaskar 1, M. R. Khan c Bidaye b Gawaskar 1, J. P. Shastri lbw Ramchand 12, K. S. Mani b Gawaskar 0, R. N. Mehta not out 0, Abdul Rehman b Ramchand 0, Extras 5, Total 97.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: G. S. Ramchand 8.3/3/13/3; G. Nanik 7/2/8/1; M. P. Golwalla 6/1/14/1; S. M. Phatarphod 5/2/6/0; R. V. Gawaskar 9/4/21/5; V. L. Marketkar 8/1/30/0.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST S.C.: B. Mansukhani run out 13, S. M.. Phatarphod b Shastri 0, I. U. Koppekar c Ahir b Shastri 44, G. S. Ramchand c Thakur b Shastri 33, A. J. Dipchand lbw Abdul Rehman 7, M. P. Golwalla b Mani 20, G. Nanik not out 20, Gawaskar not out 13, D. M. Bidaye, V. C. Raikar and Marketkar did not bat, Extras 5, Total (for 6 wkts.) 161.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: T. B. Vinod 3/1/8/0; A. C. Raikar 6/1/25/1; K. S. Mani 12/0/50/1: Abdul Rehman 16/2/47/1: Shastri 9/3/26/2.

JUNIOR DIVISION

In the Junior division matches which were continued at the overnight totals, bowlers fared distinctively better than batsmen. Playing for Cox and Kings S.C. F. N. Tarapore recorded the best bowling performance of the day when he captured 15 wickets at a cost of 52 runs in two innings.

Sahasrabudhe of Kohinoor Mills 'B also gave a fine performance with the ball when he captured 5 wickets for 29 runs of Cox & Kings.

Reserve Bank S.C.C. scored a comfortable victory over Kamala Mills S.C. mainly due to a brilliant century by M. Bhave who scored 111 runs yesterday. Kamala Mills were skittled out for 62 in the initial innings by Martyres and Jethanand who each took 3 wickets at a cost of 2 and 16 runs respectively. Kamala Mills fared better in the second innings scoring 191 runs to which total A. Mendonca contributed 51 runs and Khardekar was unlucky to be dismissed when only five shot of the century mark.

Income Tax S.C. beat Lever S.C. by 23 runs. Gaokar took 6 wickets for 24 runs to cause the downfall of the Lever S.C. batsmen.

Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. S.C. put up a grand total of 233 runs for the loss of 8 wickets due to a grand unbeaten century by S. S. Bhentre. They beat Heatley Gresham & Co. by an innings and 145 runs.

Karande was responsible for this debacle when he took four wickets at a cost of only five runs.

Times of India 'B' beat Mackinan Macenzie C.C. by 101 runs Burkal took 6 wickets for 28 runs.

The following were the scores:—

KOHINOOR MILLS S.C. "B": 81 (G. Pereira 32, P. N. Tarapore 7 for 37) and 64 (Tarapore 8 for 25).

COX AND KINGS C C 130 (M. S. Phaterphekar 39, Sahasrabudhe 5 for 29, P. Gonsalves 3 for 27) beat.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA S C.: 209 (M. Bhave 111, P D. Tandle 6 for 40) beat KAMALA MILLS C.C. 62 (W. Martyres 3 for 2, Jethanand 3 for 10) and 191 (A. Mendonca 51, N. P. Khardekar 96, Wagh 4 for 31, Jethanand 3 for 65)

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA C.C. 122 (N. Kureishi 72, Mobedjina 4 for 21, Phatarpekar 5 for 42) and 29 (Mobedjina 4 for 10, Talpade 5 for 6).

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK C.C. 97 (C. D. Saran 3 for 33, R. Patel 3 for 22) and 58 for 5 beat.

INCOME TAX S C : 82 (S. S. Paddidri 4 for 24, M. R. Khan 4 for 31) beat LEVER S C. 59 (C. J. Gaokar 6 for 24).

FORBES, FORBES CAMPBELL C.C. 233 for 8 decl. (S S Bendre 103 not out, S. S. Hattangadi 45, Warty 3 for 73) beat HEATLEY GRESHAM C.C. 35 (S. S. Karande 4 for 5, Bendre 2 for 6) and 53.

"TIMES OF INDIA" S C "B" 184 (K. G. Lelinwalla 33, H. Verbovan 40, Navalkar 4 for 32) beat Mackinnon MACKENZIE C.C. 83 (Nardi 36, J. Lopes 4 for 27, S. B. Burkul 6 for 28).

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PRICES OF SCRAP—WOOD AND WASTE WOOD

GOVERNMENT have fixed the wholesale and retail prices of scrap-wood and waste wood including shavings of all species used as fuel in Greater Bombay and the Scheduled Villages as shown below:—

Wholesale rate above 15 Bengal maunds ex-Depot .. Rs. 30 per ton

Retail rate inclusive of delivery at the consumer's residence when the sale is in quantity of not less than 70 lbs. ..... Re. 0-9-0 per quarter.

Sale by a producer to a consumer at the site of production whether wholesale or retail. ..... Rs. 30 per ton or Re. 0-6-0 per quarter.

These prices come into force from 12th November 1949.

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SWEET POTATOES

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Government of Bombay to make sweet potatoes available from all Government Grain Shops in the Bombay rationed areas at Re. 0-1-3 per lb. with effect from Monday, November 14, 1949.

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SALT

Salt is now available at all the Government Grain Shops in the Bombay rationed area at the reduced rate of annas three per paylee. You can purchase any quantity of salt at any Government Grain Shop.

HAPUR MARKET RULES QUIET

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

HAPUR, Nov. 10.

BULLION: The market remained quiet. Price fluctuations were narrow and important. Bearish activity was stimulated on lower Bombay where there has been poor off-take, lower tender acceptances by the Reserve Bank and heavy Mysore gold sales expectations. At lower levels there was speculative buying and good coverings. Prices which had sagged lower during the week later partially recovered. Present prices are Silver 167/14, lowest touched earlier 166. Gold is presently quoted at 112/8 against 111/12 touched earlier.

BARDANA: The market was quiet. Prices have been well maintained. Business with Pakistan continues to be at complete standstill. Mills are not eager sellers in view of the poor prospects of jute supplies. Local stocks are poor and the offtake due to Gur export season moderately good. Current prices are: Mangsir 15/8, Asuj 116/12 and March 128.

OILS AND OILSEEDS: Markets remained steady but there has been no change in the quotations. Mills are working very sparingly. The U. P. Oil Millers Association has decided not to import any oilseeds from Pakistan until the devaluation question is amicably settled. Current prices are: Sarson 32, Taraseed 28/8 to 26, Groundnut 22, Cottonseed 15/8, Mustadoil 90 and Linseedoil 56.

GUR AND CRYSTAL SUGAR: Crystal Sugar market remained extremely steady as no further supplies have been received for distribution. Black market price is about 1/12 per seer. Heavy Gur is quoted at 27 to 25. Arrivals are in full swing averaging 6,000 mds. daily. Progressive arrivals this season total about 1-1/2 lakh maunds. There has been very good demand from Bengal, Gujrat, Kathiawar, C. P. and Berar. Hitherto despatches had been unrestricted and in full. But now some of the E. I. R. and E. P. R. stations have been banned from loading Gur.

FOODGRAINS: Markets have remained quiet and there has been no change in the rationed grain prices. Open markets have already been closed in all total rationed towns. is organizing a gallup poll on the question of open markets in foodgrains. The Association believes that the result will reveal that the people of the province are opposed to the closing of open markets. The U. P. Government have fixed the following procurement prices for millers: Maize and Juar 8, Bajra 8/8 per md. Procurement of paddy and Maize is going on satisfactorily and of the other millers will begin as soon as the same reach the market. It is now revealed that recent untimely rains in the Eastern districts of the province have damaged rabi crop prospects to the extent of 20 to 40 per cent. Nearly 20 lakh acres of already sown rabi crop land are affected. Second sowing is being done wherever possible and the Central Government have been asked to allot 5,000 tons of wheat seed. Pulses markets have remained very quiet. Prices have fluctuated on the availibility of local supplies and the strength of the offtake. Hapur market quotations are: Maize 15/8, Bejhar 12/10, Guwar 12, Peas Ready 15, mansir 14 9. Ahhar Ready 12/12, Mangsir 12/5 Urd 15/8 Moong 20/8 and Masoor 13/4 to 15.

FIX TARGETS FOR INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Advisory Council's Recommendations

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (PTI)

THE Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries which concluded its two-day session on today in a resolution recommended immediate constitution of working parties to enquire into and report on the cotton textiles, coal, heavy engineering and sugar industries.

By another resolution, the Council recommended that targets for the year 1950 should be determined and announced in order to secure increase of production quickly in some important industries, particularly those whose products affect the general cost of living.

The Council adopted these two resolutions:—

IMMEDIATE PROBLEMS

In the first of the two resolutions, the Council said that immediate problems to be faced were: Increase of production, reduction of cost, and improvement of quality. The problems also included increase in the efficiency of labour, management and organisation of the industry as a whole, and improvement of the marketing of the products both at home and abroad.

Thus, the Council recommended the immediate constitution of working parties to make recommendations capable of being implemented within the existing structure of industries. Such parties should, in the first instance, be constituted to enquire into and report on the cotton textile, coal, heavy engineering and sugar industries.

The working parties, the Council said, should ordinarily consist of two representatives of the industry concerned, two representatives of labour employed in the industry and three persons nominated by Government, one of whom should be the Chairman. Suitable representatives of industry and labour should be appointed by Government in consultation with their respective organisations where such existed. Experts, Indian or foreign, would be appointed by Government where necessary, and subject to the approval of Government, committees might be constituted by the working parties to deal with special problems.

TERMS OF REFERENCE

The terms of reference of the working parties should be to examine and make recommendations within six months on measures necessary to achieve: Increase of production; reduction of cost of production; improvement of quality of production, efficiency of labour, management and organisation of the industry as a whole; rationalisation of the industry; and better marketing of the products of industry at home and abroad.

In the second and last resolution, the Council said in order to secure increase of production quickly in some important industries, particularly those whose products affect the general cost of living, targets for the year 1950 should be determined and announced.

The industry concerned and the labour employed therein, the Council recommended, should each be asked to form small committees which would be charged with the responsibility of doing all that was possible to achieve the targets fixed by Government. These committees, small and compact, should maintain continuous liaison with Government with a view to obtaining Government assistance or intervention without delay, whenever necessary. These committees would be in addition to any development or other committees which might already exist for individual industries.

MOST SUCCESSFUL SESSION

The session was described as "the most successful meeting of the kind held so far."

It was also stated that there was unanimity of opinion between the industry, Government and labour that there should be a rationalisation of the industries, as many of the plants have become old and outmoded.

It was also recognised that any rationalisation would inevitably lead to a retrenchment of labour but as to the manner and method of retrenchment and finding alternate employment was a matter for further mutual consultations. Probably the proposed Labour Relations Bill which Government have in view might contain provisions to deal with this question.

STEPPING UP PRODUCTION

Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary to the Industry Ministry, in an informal talk with correspondents today said that the main task before the Government was to secure conditions for the stepping up of production and the representatives of industry had a number of suggestions to make in this regard.

While it was not desirable to enter into the details of the discussions, Mr. Venkataraman said, there was criticism from the industrialists of the proposed legislation for the development, regulation and control of certain industries. The object of the Bill was to provide the Central Government with the means of implementing their industrial policy which was announced in their resolution of April last year. Opinions received on the Bill were generally antagonistic to it on the grounds that it was calculated to destroy the confidence of the industry and that it vested the State with sweeping powers.

CONTINGENCIES.

As a result of discussions Government were now of the view that the proposed legislation should be modified. Governments "interference" now would be restricted to meet certain contingencies only.

Such contingencies were: Firstly, if there was a substantial fall in production to the detriment of national economy; secondly, if there was a serious deterioration in the quality of goods and there was reason to believe that this was avoidable; thirdly, if there was a wide fluctuation in prices which could not be justified; fourthly, if there was "gross mismanagement" and fifthly, if there was a serious labour trouble requiring Government interference. There were other points too of a minor character.

The Committee also discussed the question of closure of mills with particular reference to certain industrial concerns in Sholapur. In this case there was a demand that the Centre by a special or general ordinance should assume powers to step in.

DR. S. P. MOOKERJI'S VIEW

The Industry Minister, Dr. Shyamapra sad Mookerjee, pointed out that as the proposed legislation on the regulation and control of certain industries armed the Government with the necessary powers, it was not necessary to have any special Ordinance.

On the question of the development committees there were some 30 or 40 of them pertaining to individual industries, and it was decided to reconstitute them in order to bring about greater contact between the industries, Government and the committees. It was, however, appreciated that these committees even now were doing good work.

Dr. Mookerjee also told the Committee the legislation on standardisation was being drafted and would shortly be published to elicit public opinion.

"GROSS MISMANAGEMENT"

The Standing Committee also discussed the question of managing agency and "gross mismanagement" and in this connection there was a reference to a recent memorandum of the Commerce Ministry on Company Law Reform.

Dr. Mookerjee pointed out that the memorandum contained certain tentative suggestions which could form the basis for discussions. They could not be said to be the views of the Government or proposals which were going to be adopted. He invited the industrialists to forward their views to the Commerce Ministry.

The Industries Minister is understood to have appealed to the industrialists to impress on all concerned to desist from the "whispering campaign" which some of them had thought fit to wage against the Government.

At today's meeting Mr. J. R. D. Tata is understood to have emphasised the importance of "provinces toeing the line with the Centre".

MATTHAI'S PLAIN-SPEAKING

The Finance Minister Dr. John Matthai addressing the conference gave a comprehensive review of the economic and financial position, and the problems with which the Government was beset and also gave a general indication of the steps which Government had in mind to meet the situation.

The Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was at home to members of the Standing Committee today.

Yesterday, he invited for tea the representatives of textile, steel, cement and other industries and had a discussion with them.

Time-Limit Extended

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (PTI): The Government of India's Committee on State Trading has extended the time limit for receiving replies to its questionnaire to November 20, it is learnt here. The last date originally fixed for this was October 31.

The decision to extend the date is stated to have been taken in response to requests from various interests for doing so.

Wholesale Prices Rise

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the official index, witnesses a rise of 0.3 per cent during the week ended October 29, 1949, says a press note issued by the Economic Adviser's Office.

The index which stood at 394.1 (base: year ended August 1939 is equal to 100) was 1.5 per cent higher than in the last week of September and 3.3 per cent more than a year ago.

The average for October, 1949, worked out to 393.1 as compared with 389.8 (revised) for the previous month and 381.7 for October.

SHOE HURLED AT CITY MAGISTRATE

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, (By Mail): Some sensation prevailed in the local City Magistrate's Court when Abdul Rehman an accused facing his trial before the Magistrate, hurled his shoes at him following the Magistrate's announcement committing the accused to the Sessions. The shoe however, missed the mark but a fresh case under Section 353 of the Pakistan Penal Code was registered against the accused for assaulting the Magistrate.

SHIPPING NEWS

Movement of Scindia Steamers is as under:—

ARRIVED

T.S.S. "Jal-Azad" from U.K. Continent on 11-11-49 Capt. R. R. Memery.

SAILED

s.s. "Star of Suez for Calcutta on 10-11-49.

DUE TO ARRIVE

s.s. "Jalakendra" from U.S.A. with Locomotives and general cargo due on 15-11-49. Capt. A. Keir.

s.s. "Pacific Stronghold" from U.S.A. via Karachi on 16-11-49.

s.s. "Port Said" from Mediterranean Ports on 13-11-49.

THE UN-INDIAN NAME

KUALA LUMPUR, November 12 (P.T.I.)

NG SOO LEONG—does the name sound Indian to anyone?

The Parit Buntar Magistrate's court in North Malaya, was in session, and the court interpreter called out "Ng Soo Leong."

An Indian came forward. "What is your name?" he was asked.

"Ng Soo Leong" replied the Indian, in perfect Hokkien, a Chinese dialect.

A charge of failing to have lights on his car was explained to him in Hokkien, he pleaded guilty in Hokkien, and was fined seven dollars.

Ng Soo Leong paid the fine on the spot, smiled and left.

FLEEING CHINESE IN PAKISTAN

Some KMT Generals Too!

PESHAWAR, Nov. 13 (PTI-Reuter) Twelve officers of the Chinese Nationalist armies who fled from the Chinese far western province of Sinkiang after its occupation by the Communists have arrived in Pakistan according to reports received here last night.

The party of officers who trekked into Gilgit through snow-blocked passes, were said to include "a few generals".

Socialist-R. S. S. Clash

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 12 (PTI): One youth was admitted to hospital here this morning following a clash between Socialists and Rashtriya Swavam Sevak Sangh volunteers. It is stated that the trouble originated when a group of Socialists tried to tear off RSS, posters about the visit of Mr. M. S. Golwalker, the RSS, leader, and paste their own anti-RSS, posters.

Socialist volunteers greeted Mr. Golwalker with black flags when he arrived here this afternoon.

No Maximum Rate For "Pressing Cotton"

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): No maximum rate for pressing cotton will be fixed for the 1949-50 season, according to a press note issued by the Commerce Ministry.

The press note says:—"The Government of India has carefully considered the question of fixing a maximum baling rate for the cotton season 1949-50. Since, however, most of the reasons for not fixing a baling rate for the preceding season (1948 49) still exist, namely a wide disparity in the prices of indigenous, English, American and Belgian hoops and a marked increase in the price of coal and wages of labour it has been decided that no maximum rate for 'pressing cotton' shall be fixed for the 1949-50 season."

Yugoslavia Denounces Friendship Treaty

BELGRADE, Nov. 12 (PTI-Reuter): Yugoslavia has denounced her treaty of friendship and mutual assistance with Albania, "Tanjug", the official Yugoslav news agency, announced today.

THE BOMBAY SHROFFS (BANKERS) ASSOCIATION LIMITED

It is hereby resolved that the members of the Bombay Shroffs (Bankers) Association Limited should close their Hundi and other business on Monday, the 14th November, 1949, on account of PRIME MINISTER PANDIT NEHRU'S BIRTHDAY.

500,000 Bales More Cotton Next Year

PLAN TO BOOST OUTPUT DISCUSSED IN CITY

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE Provincial Agriculture Ministers Conference here today adopted a plan for increased production of certain varieties of urgently needed cotton to the extent of five lakh bales during the next year. The conference, which concluded its two-day session today, also fixed targets for individual cotton-growing Provinces.

This additional target includes the production of cotton of varieties long staple cotton—which are at present imported from Uganda, Egypt and, until devaluation, California.

The conference, presided over by Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram, India's Food Minister, discussed the plan with representatives of the cotton industry and trade as well as with members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

At the outset, Shri Jairamdas assured the industry and trade that Government fully realised the situation as it had arisen in regard to cotton after the recent devaluation and would work for making the country self-dependent in essential agricultural commodities. He referred to the measures envisaged by the Agriculture Ministers of cotton-growing Provinces and States Unions and invited the views of the conference for a co-ordinated and workable scheme.

VARIETIES SURFACE

The discussions at the conference emphasised the importance of growing those varieties of cotton of which the country was in short supply in certain areas which were found suitable for such varieties as well as for growing varieties which could be used as substitutes for the same purpose.

It was also suggested that a structure of prices should be evolved which would be remuneratice for cotton as well as other competing crops such as foodgrains and ground nuts. The question of controlling the price of cotton and ground nuts or fixing comparative prices was also raised. Some members favoured the withdrawal of control and the country's economy being allowed to function without governmental intervention.

ANNUAL TARGET

The details worked out for the immediate programme for 1950-51 were place before the conference and the expected increased production of different varieties in different areas by extension of acreage, use of fertilisers and inter-mixing of cotton and ground nut cultivation was indicated.

It is proposed to work out after some time the details of the full programme to raise the total production of cotton in India from 28 laxn bales to about 40 lakhs.

SPECIAL STAFF

With a view to securing the timely implementation of the scheme, the representatives of the industry and trade and the Central Cotton Committee strongly recommended the immediate appointment of special staff both at the Centre and at the provincial level. Such staff should work in close co-ordination with the staff of the Central Cotton Committee. It was also suggested that larger sums from the Cotton Fund should be made available for the implementation of this programme.

The details worked out for the immediate programme for 1950-51 were understood to have been placed before the conference. The expected increase in production of different varieties in different areas by extension of acreage use of fertilisers and intermixing of cotton and groundnut cultivation were envisaged in the plan.

The conference also decided to work out after "some time" the details of a full programme to increase the total production of cotton in India from the present 28 lakh bales to about 40 lakhs. The textile mills in India alone consume over 40 lakh bales of cotton.

With a view to securing the timely implementation of the scheme, the representatives of the industry and trade and members of the Indian Central Cotton Committee strongly recommended the immediate appointment of special staffs both at the Centre and at the provincial level. Such staffs, it was stated, should work in close co-ordination with the staff of the Central Cotton Committee.

It was also suggested at the conference that larger sums from the cotton fund should be made available by the Government for the implementation of this programme.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

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Tenders in prescribed forms are invited for the purchase of the following stores:—

1. Approx. 60 Nos. used Generating Sets AC & DC, Petrol & Diesel, capacities varying from one K W to 50 KW, located at Race Course Side, Barrackpore.
2. Approx 85,000 Nos. Lamps Electric, 25 Watts to 500 Watts, located at D.G.I. & S. Depot, Sewri, Bombay, Santragachi and Chingrihatta (Calcutta)
3. Approx. 2,500 Nos. Lightning Arresters LT & HT upto 9 KV located at D.G.I & S, Depot, Sewri, Bombay and Santragachi (Calcutta).
4. Approx 8,600 Nos Clamps Double Throat, sizes from 1¼" to 5", located at C.O.D. Kanpur

Tender Forms containing details of stores, instructions to tenderers, conditions of sale and inspection permit can be had from the Director General of Disposals, New Delhi, and Regional Commissioners (Disposals), Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Kanpur at Rs. 5/- per set in cash/Money Order.

Tenders should be addressed to the Director General of Disposals, C.P.M. Directorate, Shahjahan Road, New Delhi, and reach him by 4 p.m. on 20-12-1949.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF DISPOSALS.

NEW DELHI.

DYES & CHEMICALS

(From:—CHATRABHUJ K. MAVJI).
BOMBAY, Nov. 12.
BARREL PACKING

	Rs.	as.	p.
SAPTHOLS			
CAS	9	0	0
CBO	14	0	0
CSW	14	0	0
CBS	12	12	0
CSG	18	0	0
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	11	8	0
Fast Scarlet CKR Base	10	8	0
Fast Red CB Base	12	0	0
Fast Red CKCR Base	12	0	0
Fast Garnet CKCBC Base	4	12	0
Fast Yellow CGC Base	8	0	0
Fast Corinth CB Base	8	8	0
Fast Orange CKCR Base	7	8	0
Fast Orange CGC Base	10	8	0
Fast Brodeaux CGP Base	14	0	0
Fast Brodeaux CGP Salt	7	0	0
Fast Scarlet CKR Salt	5	4	0
Fast Blue CB Salt	5	8	0
DIRECT COLOURS			
Direct Black Extra	4	8	0
Direct Green Extra	6	0	0
Direct Violet Extra	6	0	0
Direct Yellow 4GL	12	0	0
Direct Sky Blue Extra	8	0	0
Direct Rubin	5	8	0
Direct Orange Extra	7	8	0
Direct Brown	4	8	0
Diazo Black Extra	5	4	0
Crysophenine G Extra	11	8	0
Benzopurpurine 4B	5	0	0
Congo Red H Dark	4	6	0
Tarquoise Blue G	15	8	0
Delta Purpurine 5B Conc	10	0	0
SULPHUR COLOURS			
Sulphur Black 692	2	8	0
Sulphur Black 992	2	4	0
Sulphur Black HK Grains	2	6	0
Alizarine 20 p.c. Paste	143	0	0
Alidarine 100 p.c. Powder	7	0	0
Methlene Blue Extra	6	8	0
Mentanil Yellow Elephant	3	0	0
Mentanil Yellow Extra	5	12	0
Methyl Violet Lumps	4	8	0
Pukaj Magenta MCK Lumps	8	0	0
Magenta Extra O	9	0	0
Diamond Green	8	0	0
Bismark Brown Extra	4	0	0
Chrosodine Extra	4	0	0
Malachite Green Crystals	7	8	0
Auramine Extra	7	4	0
Acid Orange Extra	2	14	0
Acid Scarlet	5	0	0
Rhodamine B Extra 500 p.c.	23	0	0
Soap Green	20	0	0
VAT FAST DYES			
Vat Blue CCD Powder	37	0	0
Vat Blue RSN Powder	44	8	0
Vat Blue Dark Blue BO	35	0	0
Vat Blue Brit Green B 900	35	0	0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B 2100 Power	90	0	0
Vat Blue Brit. Green B 3200	142	0	0
Vat Magenta B Powder	40	0	0
Yellow 50	45	0	0
Vat Olive Green B Powder	23	0	0
Vat Olive Gray Powder	20	0	0
Vat Red Brown	20	0	0
Vat Violet 4R Powder	65	0	0
Vat Violet 2R	90	0	0
Vat Pink K	65	0	0
PRINTING COLOURS			
Printosol O Conc.	18	0	0
Printosol CO 4B	26	0	0
Golden Yellow	62	0	0
Printosol Green Paste	49	0	0
Rapid Red	17	0	0
Orange	16	8	0
Yellow	16	0	0
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains	4	8	0
Indigo 50 p.c. Grains 1 lb. pkg.	5	4	0
CHEMICALS			
Hydrosulphite of Soda	3	4	0
Bisulphite of Soda	55	0	0
Turkey Red Oil	40	0	0
Monopol Napthod Soap	42	0	0
Saitric Acid	178	0	0
Soda Bicarb	21	0	0
Ammonia Bycarb Powder	55	0	0
Ammonia Chloride	35	0	0
Soda Ash Light USA	20	0	0
White Sugar of Lead	135	0	0
Brown Sugar of Lead	110	0	0
Tri Sodium Phosphate	48	0	0
Bleaching Powder	36	0	0
Sodium Sulphide English	34	0	0
Sodium Sulphide Indian small	31	0	0
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	20	0	0
Aniline Salt	1	3	0
Bichromate of Potash	135	0	0
Bichromate of Soda	75	0	0
Caustic Soda 1 lb pkg.	0	7	6
Caustic Soda 450 lbs. pkg.	44	0	0
Acetic Acid	1	0	6
Formal De Hyde	0	8	0
Zinc Dust	80	0	0
Borax Crys	36	0	0
Nitrite of Soda	45	0	0
Rongalito O	3	0	0

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THIRD READING OF THE CONSTITUTION

Assembly Meets Today

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13 (PTI).

THE Constituent Assembly will reassemble tomorrow to pass the third reading of the Draft Constitution of India within the next fortnight.

No controversial issues are expected to come up during the third reading. Most of the amendments suggested by the Drafting Committee were stated to have been approved a meeting of the Congress Party this evening. The others will be taken up later. Congress members who had tabled amendments will discuss them with members of the Drafting Committee.

When the House meets tomorrow it will have before it the revised draft prepared by the Drafting Committee consisting of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman, Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Mr. Sayid Mohd. Saadulla and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari.

A CHANGE

One of the changes in the revised draft is stated to be inclusion of price control in the Concurrent List (subjects which will be under the concurrent jurisdiction of both the Centre and the Units).

It is also stated to cover certain laws relating to evacuee property passed by the Central Legislature within 18 months before the commencement of the Constitution, and to give authority to the President to take cognizance of any further chances in the territories of states which may occur between the passing of the constitution and its commencement.

At tomorrow's meeting, Dr. Ambedkar will present the report of the Drafting Committee together with the Draft Constitution of India as revised by the Committee and thereafter move that the amendments recommended by Committee be taken into consideration.

The revised Draft Constitution has already been circulated to members, but will be released for publication only tomorrow. The list of amendments tabled by various members mainly by Mr. Naziruddin Ahmed, Mr. H. V. Kamath, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, Prof. Shibban Lal Saksena and Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, so far total about 450. The President has fixed a time limit for amendments up to one p.m. on November 16.

PLEA TO REMOVE SUGAR CONTROL

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): Mr. Dip Narayan Sinha, Vice-President of the Indian Central Sugar Cane Committee, in a statement today suggested removal of control on sugar as soon as new sugar was available.

L. G. Thatte Detained By Ambala Police

AMBALA, Nov. 13, (PTI): L. G. Thatte, described as "General Secretary of the Anti-Pakistan FFront", has been detained under section 3 of the East Punjab Public Safety act for alleged prejudicial activities.

Thatte, who had earlier declared his intention of fasting before the gate of the Central Jail, Ambala, to persuade the Government of India to change their decision of hanging Godse and Apte, was removed on arrival here by the police and taken into protective custody. He has been lodged in the city police lockup.

44 Missing From Capsized Jap Cargo Boat

TOKYO, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Six bodies had been picked up and at least 44 people were still missing today from a newly repaired Japanese passenger cargo boat which sank in the inland sea yesterday on the first voyage after leaving drydock. Only ten of 60 officially aboard had been rescued Such ships often carry additional non-paying passengers.

The boat capsized in a strong wind near the industrial port of Kobe. Seven of the crew of 12 were among the survivors.

Rise In Commonwealth Export Trade

LONDON, Nov. 14 (PTI-Reuter): The export trade of nearly every Commonwealth country has increased in volume as well as in monetary value since pre-war days, the Commonwealth Economic Committee announced today, in a review of Commonwealth trade.

In spite of the great increases in external trade of the United States, the Commonwealth had by 1948 regained its pre-war share of about 30 per cent of total world trade, the review said.

Separate Enclosures For Press And Ladies

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee tonight announced that separate enclosures for ladies, press and invitees nad been erected at the Shivaji Park where Pandit Nehru is scheduled to address a public meeting tomorrow evening.

Japanese Trade Mission Concludes City Visit

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The three-man Japanese fact-finding Trade Mission to India, left Bombay by air today for New Delhi after a three-day visit.

The delegation led by Mr R Steele held informal talks here with the representatives of trade, industry and chamber of commerce and discussed India's industrial needs in machinery, rolling stock, power generating equip-

Cloth Piles Up In Kanpur Mills

PRICES STILL HIGH

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13.

CLOTH worth about Rs. four and a half crores is lying locked up in the Kanpur Textile mills. One mill has five thousand bales and has heavily curtailed production. Over 45,000 bales remain within the mills.

There does not seem to be any desire on the part of the millowners to cut down the prices drastically. Their argument is that the wages are very high and that they may prefer to close down the mills.

STATISTICS IN INDIA INCOMPLETE

Careful Planning Recommended

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): The whole system of collection of agricultural statistics in India, requires careful planning, greater coordination and proper organisation says the report of the F.A.O. Census Committee which was appointed by the Government of India in April last.

The Committee was appointed to work out the details of enquiries in connection with the world census of agriculture to be held in 1950-91 under the Chairmanship of Mr. W. R. Natu Director Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture Government of India.

The agricultural statistics of India, the report adds, cannot be said to be complete till estimates of acreage under the principal heads of land utilisation and under crops are available in respect of the entire geographical country, and estimates of agricultural production are obtained for every acre of land cropped.

The report relating both to the area and the yield and recommends a complete enumeration of all the survey members for the accurate determination of the statistics of acreage.

In areas which are not yet cadastrally surveyed, the report says, immediate steps should be taken to initiate such surveys. Pending such surveys suitable reporting agencies should be created.

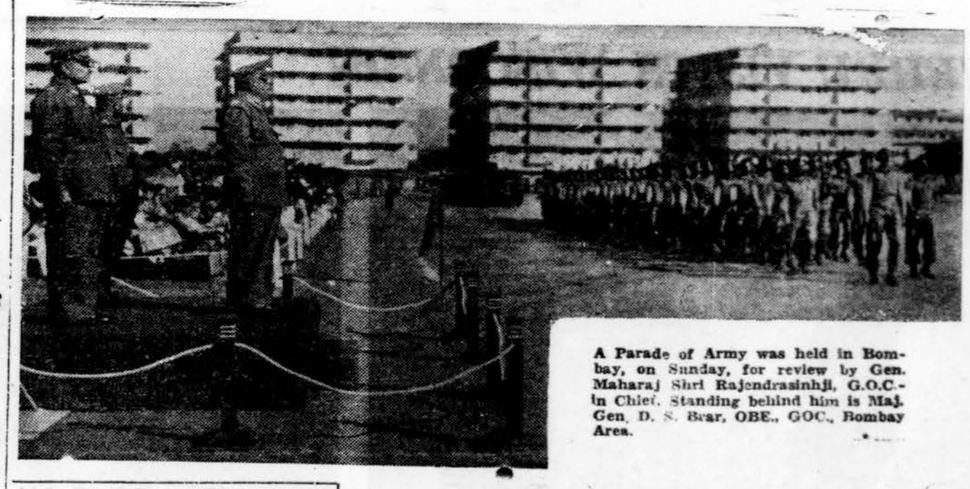
As regards the statistics of the yield of principal crops which are to be collected annually, thereport recommends crop cutting experiments carried out on fields selected at random.

The report recommends the use of standard basic forms which will provide all the information contained in the several forms at present in use, but in a correlated manner.

Bandits Kill 4 British Soldiers In Singapore

SINGAPORE, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Four British soldiers were killed and one wounded during a two and a half hour battle yesterday with "terrorists", it was announced here tonight. The fight, which was in the Segamat area of Johore, began when a company of Seafort highlanders charged a group of "terrorists" entrenched in the Jungle. The British troops were encircled

City Army Parade



A Parade of Army was held in Bombay, on Sunday, for review by Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendrasinhji, G.O.C.-in Chief. Standing behind him is Maj. Gen. D. S. Brar, OBE., GOC., Bombay Area.

NO PLACE FOR JAPS IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Mr. Arthur August Calwell, Australian Minister for Immigration, said here today that no Japanese would enter Australia while he was Immigration Minister. He was reiterating his statement two days ago that he was "opposed under any circumstances" to the Japanese competing in the 1946 Olympic games in Melbourne. No athletic body, local or international, would dissuade him from his policy, Mr. Calwell said today.

NATIONALIST CHINA'S FACE SAVING MOVE

Shanghai Blockade Likely To Be Lifted

HONG KONG, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): The Chinese Nationalist High Command on Chusan island south of Shanghai, contemplates partially lifting its blockade to ease the food situation on the island, a message from Taipeh, on the Nationalist Island stronghold of Taiwan (Formosa) said today. The Nationalist commander propose that the islands fish and salt should be bartered against food from the mainland. This unusual Nationalist proposal was interpreted here as possibly foreshadowing the withdrawal of Nationalist warships from the mouth of the Yangtse river—thus freeing without loss of face" the two British merchant ships detained there. They are the W. O. Sang and Tsinan, which ran the Nationalist blockade of Shanghai.

China Can Still Hold If U. S. Aid Comes

TOKYO, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): Major-General Claire Chennault, who arrived here today on a visit from China, said he thought the Chinese Nationalists could hold a large part of China and Formosa if the United States gave arms aid of 200,000,000 dollars a year. General Chennault declined to give the reason for his visit, which would be for "a few days", but said he was likely to see General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Allied Commander in Japan.

Indonesian Reds Not To Be Outlawed

SINGAPORE, Nov. 13 (PTI-Reuter): Declaring that Communism would not be a threat to the new United States of Indonesia "if we can improve conditions for our people," Dr. Mohamed Hatta, the Indonesian Republican Prime Minister, said today that the Commusist Party would not be banned under the new democratic constitution of the Republic.

Dr. Hatta arrived here from Bangkok on his way to Batavia from the Dutch Indonesian Round Table Conference in the Hague.

The G.O.C.-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Maharaj Shri Rajendra Sinhji, presents the Military Cross to Lt R. J. More, Mahratta Light Infantry, during the Military Parade held in Bombay on Sunday.

LET THIS MAD RACE FOR ARMAMENTS END

NEW DELHI, Nov. 12 (PTI).—Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of the World Pacifist meeting, declared here today that the world was bound to destroy itself if it persisted in its "mad race for armaments."

Dr. Prasad was addressing a meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs. He said: "Although any talk of nonviolence may appear insignificant, yet there is nothing else that can save the world."

Speaking on the aims of the meeting of world Pacifists said: "The Conference will try to find some of the difficult problems facing the world which is groaning under a sense of frustration and helplessness after two devastating wars fought in the course of one generation."

Dr. Prasad said: "If we want to have our world safe for all time from war or fear of war it can only be possible by reorganising human society on the lines laid down by Mahatma Gandhi who advocated society which does not tolerate exploitation or think of exploiting others.

SOLVING INDUSTRIAL PROBLEM

The Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Acting Prime Minister of India, addressed the first meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held in New Delhi on November 12. Photo shows the Hon'ble Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the meeting. Seated at his right are the Hon'ble Dr. John Mathai, Finance Minister; the Hon'ble Shri Jag Jiwan Ram, Labour Minister, the Hon'ble Shri K. C. Neogy, Commerce Minister. Seated at left of the Hon'ble Sardar Patel are the Hon'ble Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukerjee, Minister for Industry and Supply; Shri S. Venkataraman, Secretary I & S Ministry; Shri V. Shankar, Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Sardar Patel. Dr. J. C. Ghosh. Facing the Acting Prime Minister are some of the industrialists including J.R.D. Tata and Shri Sri Ram.

SUPPORT NATIONAL SAVINGS SCHEME

Gadgil's Appeal

NEW DELHI, Nov. 13, (PTI): An appeal to support the national savings scheme was made here today by Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Minister for Works Mines and Power and President of the Delhi and District Cricket Association, addressing a record cricket crowd of over 20,000 at the beginning of the third day's play in the unofficial test match between India and the Commonwealth cricket team.

MILLION PORTUGUESE GO TO POLLS

Change In Regime Unlikey

LISBON, Nov. 13, (PTI-Reuter): More than a million Portuguese voted today in General Elections for a new 120-seat National Assembly. There were only eight opposition candidates and the maintenance of Prime Minister Antonio De Oliveira's regime was a foregone conclusion

Dr. Katju Acquires "Bhumidar" Rights

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 13 (UPI): The total collection in the district in connection with the Zamindari Abolition Fund has now exceeded Rs. five lakhs.

Amongst those who have acquired "bhumidar" rights was Dr. Kailash Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal.

PHILOSOPHY OF LIFE

(Continued from Page 4)

ground in him and he provides the easy bridge of understanding between two continents.

His Philosophy

Few Years ago, some American publisher had asked him to write an essay on personal philosophy of his life. He thought over the subject, hesitated and ultimately did not write about the same. It is really difficult to point out the consistent system of philosophy which he has adopted as the only sheet anchor of his life. In the broad sweep he represents many conflicting ideas urges hopes and aspirations of this great nation.

Pandit Nehru often refuses to be dogmatic and confines himself within the four corners of the fixed concepts and unchangeable dogmas. The life to him is not a barrow sweep but is a broad expanse and moves forward like overflowing Ganges at some points in narrow sweep and deeper depth, and at other points in shallow currents and broad expanse. To fasten its course within rigid and fixed doctrines is to stifle its growth and progress and invite surely its death. Thus he possesses multiple personality with many facets and features.

In his great self he is socialist by social philosophy, individualist by birth and bringing up, democrat by temperament and Gandhian humanist by moral philosophy, Marxist by study of human history, nationalist by circumstances and internationalist by hopes and idealism. He combines all these different roles and yet rises above them as great philosopher of 'synthetic humanism.'

Imprint Of People

The key to understand him and his philosophy lies in the genius of Indian people whom he leads.

That genius of the people is to work out the synthesis of different ideas, doctrines and creeds. That ancient habit of the race which has kept the culture of this land alive reveals itself into Pandit Nehru. If one peeps into the cloistered chamber of his mind one would find the continuous process of amalgamation going on there. Out of the vast materials of ideas, creeds and doctrines new humanists philosophy is evolving, the chief tenets of which are peace, progress and happiness of mankind. The present world suffers too much from the tyranny of ideas and its rigid applications. The Communism and capitalism both ways of life err on the side of extremism and refuses to see the obvious truth that neither rigid regimentation nor unhindered individual-expansion would serve the human society and encourage the free growth of spirit of man. Pandit Nehru tries to avoid the errors flowing from these extreme attitudes and idealogies and struggles to create the order of things wherein the individual would find full scope of development without injuring the interests of the society. This is the basis of his philosophy.

His Mighty Task

The epic fight of India's freedom is over. The nation has reached the promised land of liberty but the journey is not over. With attainment of freedom one chapter is over but other with problems terrific in appearance and gigantic in magnitude have opened before him. His great dream of India's liberty has come to fulfilment with no rest for him because his dream of creating new order of things is yet to be realised. Many problems clamour for the solution. The one most terrific among these problems is the poverty of masses of India for which he has fought for 30 long years.

In the Indian history of bygone ages no leader was confronted with such mighty task. The ship of the State has in him the able pilot in its difficult voyage on the rough and unchartered sea to the land of India's prosperity and greatness that lies yet at the great distance, with courage and confidence in our destiny. It lies on the people of this land to support him in his great task.

The Flock Returns

KAVIYOOR, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): About 1,400 backward community Christian converts accepted "Sanatan Dharma" and returned to the Hindu fold at the historic Kaviyoor (Central Travancore) Mahadev Temple where a three-day yagna and a religious conference has been in progress since Friday morning.

UNIVERSITY XI BEATS C.C.I.

Week-end Cricket In Bombay

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Week end cricket in Bombay has now reached its maximum heights with the "Times" tournament in progress. Every available space is occupied and the sports fields which aret quite insufficient are overcrowded and a great disturbance is caused with games being played close to one another.

The C.C.I. entertained the Bombay University XI to a one and a half day match and were beaten by four wickets. The University batsmen particularly Udpikar and Korgaokar who put up 108 runs for the opening wicket partnership.

Bowlers dominated play mostly. The following are the scores:—

PARSEE CYCLISTS S.C. beat Metal Box S.C. by 74 runs.

Parsee Cylists S.C. 181 for 7 decl. D. R. Mody 55,) Metal Box S.C. 107 (Billimoria not out 87).

AGA KHAN GYMKHANA beat Comrade C.C. by 30 runs.

(Comrade C.C. 95 (D. K. Pandye 31); Aga Khan Gymkhana 125 (K. E. Kalyan 36, H. Patel 4 for 49).

United C.C. beat Navyuga C.C by 46 runs. Navyuga C.C. 90 (Mulla M. P. 32). United C.C. 136 for 9 wickets (P. N. Shah 45, Mody 25).

G. S. Medical beat Vulcan Insurance by 3 wickets and 59 runs. Vulcan Insurance Co. 76 (Waman 33, Trilokekar 4 for 18). G. S. Medical College 135 for 71. Laheji retired 58, Mendonca 4 for 25).

Hanuman Cricket Clubs were beaten by Telephone Cricket Club in an exciting finish of only a single run.

Hanuman Cricket Club 114 (Kharkanis 50, B.B. Desa 32. A. Dreso 4 for 23, A. S. Walakalkar 4 for 7; Telephone Cricket Club 115 (Krishsagar 38, J. C. Thakker 5 for 36).

Kerawalla Windsor Cricket Club beat City Bank S.C. by 98 runs. City Bank S.C. 75 A. Shiroor 39; D. K. Sethna 5 for 12) Kerrawalla W. C.C. 173 (Pedder 52, J. G. Ghandy retired 52, Talwar 3 for 27.

The Bombay Co. Ltd. beat B.E.S.E. Recreation Club by 35 runs. B.E.S.E. Recreation Club 47; Bombay Co Ltd. 82 (Palekar 15.

CONSTRUCTION EMPLOYEES' S.C 57 for 2 decl. beat BOMBAY TELEPHONE C.C. 41 (Haldipur 5 for 1, Kulkarni 2 for 4).

GREAVES COTTON C.C. 79 for 7 decl. (A. Siganporia 48, D. B. Zack 33, Hardcastle 3 for 38) drew with BOMZAY GYMKHANA "B" 87 for 9 R. S. Irani 5 for 27, Zack 3 for 30).

LLOYDS BANK C.C. 105 drew with CANTEEN S.C. 74 for 4.

5 for 17, D. R. Sethna 3 for 19

GRAHAM TRADING C.C. 63 (Lekhraj 4 for 17, Yadgir 5 for 35) beat SANDOZ C.C. 77 (V. J. Juker 40, Babrekar 7 for 24) beat CHARTERED BANK ATHLETIC CLUB 49 (D. M. Bhagwate 8 for 13).

BHARDA NEW H.S. 49 for 5 decl. drew with MINT S.C. 44 for 9 (D. E. Mody 7 for 14).

EASTERN BANK C.C. 86 (K. P. Salian 37, D'Lima 3 for 13, B. K. Patil 3 for 24) beat CHARTERED BANK ATHLETIC CLUB 84 (Unwalla 5 for 10).

PRAKASH C.C. 106 (L. R. Sunil 42, D. T. Suverna 7 for 15) beat MANGALORE FRIENDS C.C. 47 (D. K. Kanchan 8 for 14).

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA "B" 219 for 7 decl. (S. P. Shah 97, R. V. Kapadia 49, Wales 6 for 91) beat BOMBAY GYMKHANA "B" 202 (R. F. Moss 46, P.D.C. R. Clarke 42, D. Chalmers 62, S. V. Shah 3 for 71 Jhaveri 3 for 51)

KANARA SARASWAT C.C. 140 (M. V. Nadkarni 54, V. M. Gawad 5 for 39, J. S. Jacob 3 for 21) beat LLOYDS BANK C.C. 42 (M. V. Nadkarni 5 for 4, A. A. Shiroor 3 for 13).

CRICKET CLUB OF INDIA: K. C. Ibrahim c Mashruwalla b Govadia 0 M. M. Amersey b Korgaonkar 37, Ram Prakash c Mashruwalla b Govadia 2, J. S. Lawyer c Mashruwalla b Korgaonkar 49, V. L. Manjrekar b Korgaonkar 29, V. N. Raiji retired 67, Gajendrasinh b Korgaonkar 11, J. A. Dadyseth b Korgaonkar 11, S. V. Divecha c D'Souza b Korgaonkar 51, R. V. Arte b Korgaonkar 10, V K. Jhaveri not out 2, Extras 5, Total 274.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: B. Govadia 18/4/46/3; V. M. Kothare 17/2/44/0; C. S. Korgaonkar 15.1/1/69/6; V. V. Joshi 10/1/38/0; H. M. Dadachanji 10/1/30/0; K C. Mashruwalla 9/1/31/0 Bandorkar 1/0/11/0.

BOMBAY UNIVERSITY: H. K. Udpikar c Gajendrasinh b Raiji 47, C. S. Korgaonkar b Raiji 70, H. M. Dadachanji b Raiji 26, W. D'Souza run cut 60, R. B. Kenny c Manjrekar b Raiji 36, K. C. Mashruwalla not out 7, B. Govadia c Amersey b Raiji 26, M. D Irani not out 5, Bandorkar, V. V. Joshi and V. M. Kothare did not bat, Extra 1, Total (for 6 wkts.) 278.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: V. K. Jhaveri 15.1/2/64/1; Gajendrasinh 9/1/55/0; V. N. Raiji 19/1/82/5; M. M. Amersey 5/1/19/0; S. V. Divecha 4/0/19/0; V. L. Manjrekar 3/0/12/0; K. C. Ibrahim 3/0/26/0.

Hubli Festival Match Ends In A Draw

HUBLI, Nov. 13, (P. T. I.): A two-day festival cricket match between the National Savings Eleven skippered by D. B. Deodhar and the Hubli Sports Club ended in a draw here this evening.

The scores were: Hubli Sports Club —201 and 115 for seven (declared)

National Savings Eleven—179 and 59 for five wickets at the close of the play.

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1068

NEHRU VISITS WISCONSIN

Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited Wisconsin during his American tour. The picture on the left shows him in Wisconsin General Hospital where the students nurses greeted him with flowers. The central picture shows him amidst the students of the University of Wisconsin. (Right) Fred, President of the University of Wisconsin (right) conducting the Nehru Party on a tour of West Hill Farm near Madison.

An Open Letter To Pandit Nehru

In You Is You The Anchor Of Our Hopes

Today, Jawaharlal completes his sixtieth year. In the life of many, it would have been the time to look back and rest on the laurels of achieved glory.....But for Jawahar who still retains the zest for life of youth and to whom life is a voyage of discovery, the sixtyfirst birthday will only be the beginning of another year of activity, in the service of the nation.... Here are the thoughts of a sincere friend, who has taken the occasion to recall not only the glorious milestones in a career of sacrifice, but also the endearing little incidents which have made Jawahar the idol of the youth of this country and the sheet-anchor of our hopes.....

By
K. G. Saiyidain

My Dear Panditji,

On this happy day, hundreds of millions of your affectionate countrymen and your admirers in other lands will join to offer to you their tribute of affection and admiration. It is a pleasure and privilege to be asked to join in this public tribute but it is not "easy"to do so in a worthy manner. So much has been written about you recently — in India and outside — that it is difficult to say anything original. Again, one finds it embarrassing to express one's admiration publicly for persons who happen to hold positions of power and authority, for it is so easy for people to confuse even sincere admiration with flattery!

Gandhiji's Heir

It is a matter of singular good fortune for Inda that it should have had, within the same generation, two men of the stature of Mahatma Gandhi and Jawaharlal. Mahatmaji had a moral and political stature which would have quietly eclipsed any other leader. It is a measure of your greatness that, brought up under his fostering care and working in his shadow as it were, you should have been able to win for yourself a position of undoubted eminence not only in your own country but in the whole world.

I am sure, Gandhiji, who had an uncanny insight into human character and knew intuitively the worth of all individuals with whom he came into contact, could not have chosen you to be his "heir" if he did not believe in your capacity to fill that exacting role. For the role does not merely call for political wisdom and sagacity or administrative competence — there are perhaps others who would lay claim to having these things in equal measure — it calls also for idealism, personal integrity, a sensitiveness to moral values, a passion for justice, a readiness to identify oneself with the lowest and the poorest of God's creatures.

For these were the qualities that made Gandhi 'great-souled' and, though it would be unreasonable to expect them in an equal measure in any one else, no one — not even your worst critics — have denied that you have these qualities or most of them — in ample measure. Providence has bestowed upon you an extraordinary combination of gifts — a heredity which ensured for you a fine and sensitive mind and a gracious personality, an education which was able to bring out the best in you, human contacts of unusual quality and variety which enriched your experience and appreciation of values and, above all, an unselfish honesty of purpose, without which great gifts may well become a social menace and a capacity for hard, unremitting work without which the best of gifts may degenerate into show accomplishments or turn into dust and ashes!

Equipped For The Role

You have constantly tried to educate yourself and worked hard for the great destiny that awaited you — a scientist by training, a student of history and politics by choice, a writer by natural inclination, an indefatiguable speaker and traveller and "agitationist" by the exigencies of national politics, and a frequenter of His Majesty's jails where you got "enforced leisure" from your intense activity and the opportunity to think and indulge in that ceaseless introspection which most men of your profession, politics, have neither the imagination, nor the courage to attempt! This, in your adventurous and colourful life, you have brought together the man of ideas and the man of deeds, the idealist and the practical politician, the fervent nationalist and the uncompromising internationalist, the intellectual socialist and the individualist who would not bind himself down to party line, the secular rationalist and the man who offered his unquestioning loyalty, under the spell of Mahatma Gandhi's influence, to values which many would unhesitatingly call spiritual or even religious.

I do not know whether all these different persons, who have lived in the household of your spirit, have constituted a happy family. In fact, I have a shrewd suspicion — and your own writings give support to it! — that you have sometimes had a hard time in trying to keep them in order and pulling together! But is that a disadvantage? I have no doubt there are persons who would prefer the simple, strong, uncomplicated type of mind, with restful blinkers on the eyes, who will see one single goal at a time and go straight to it with the tenacity of a bull But personally, I do not care for the type, for, the mystery and the greatness of the human personality lies in the infinite variety and, even, the contradictions, that constitute its rich pattern and, so long as the basic inspiration is that of Truth and Justice and the flame of decency and compassion burns in the temple of the heart, these contradictions — which are really the response of the sincere and sensitive mind to its bewilderingly complex environment — need not cause any alarm. Of course, there are, certain short-term advantages in politics being handled by single-track minds but, throughout the chequered history of human race, we have suffered as much from mono-maniacs and fanatics that we cannot look upon their recurrence with a benignant eye!

Achievements

It is with this intellectual and emotional equipment and this rich background of practical experience that you assumed the political and administrative leadership of this great country. It is not for me here — for more reasons than one — to appraise and assess your work as Head of the Government, carried on under I do feel that those who criticise you most strongly for all that has not been achieved in India between August 1947 and November 1949, pay you, entirely unconsciously, a very great compliment.

They seem to believe that you could have achieved a socio-political miracle within two years and that not only is Government an omnipotent agency that can revolutionize at will the pattern of national life and thought but that you personally can mould the Government and its administration into any shape that you like! I do not know how far that touching faith is reasonable and justified and, in any case, I do not propose to discuss that political issue

Revealing Glimpses

I would rather think of you to-day in a series of other settings which bring out your characteristic qualities in a striking manner. Delhi is aflame with communal frenzy and mass hysteria which has made life impossible for decent and law abiding people, for law and order have ceased to exist. The good people have become paralysed with fear or cowardice, the rest are actively malicious or passively conniving. With a magnificent and inspiring unconcern for your own safety, your life and even your political future, you throw yourself into the boiling cauldron to save the life of many helpless women and children!

The refugees from Pakistan are pouring into Delhi; they have suffered untold hardships and with all the good will in the world, the magnitude of the problem has hafled and defeated the local and Central Administration You throw open the doors of your house — and what is more, your heart and mind — to these unfortunate orphans of the political storm!

You receive a message that the famous publishing house of Jamia is ablaze and you rush to it in hot haste only to find that blind fanatism had not even spared the "Word" and you stand with a charred copy of the translation of your own "Discovery of India" with a tragic, far off look into your eyes!

The cares of States sit heavy on you, making you absent minded and lost and giving furrows of anxiety to that clear cut face — you are not even following the conversation of your talkative neighbours. And then a small group of children comes up to you and the anxiety and absent mindedness are swept away and the happy, human smile breaks like sunshine on your face. You meet three little girls casually at a party — many years ago — and talk to them with the charm that you always reserve for children and they are thrilled at seeing with their own eyes the great Nehru who has been the idol of youth for a whole generation. And then a few days later they receive three beautiful bead necklaces — a kindly thought which they will, no doubt, cherish all their life.

Whirl Of Politics

It is difficult to be in the whirl of politics — which has been described by those who know as a "dirty game" and which is often harrowing for the soul of an honest man — and still retain one's kindliness, one's decency, one's capacity for friendship, one's sense of the value of the "little" things that matter in life and the so-called "big" things that don't. It is more difficult and more rare to be a good man than to be a great man or a powerful man and it is most difficult of all to be all the three together — for power is a corrupting and corrosive influence. You have said in your speeches, more than once that the affection and admiration of your people have made you feel very humble. That may well be so but these you have deserved in ample measure. You may well feel humble, however, — and with greater justification — that Providence has seen fit to give you greatness and power without exacting the price which many others have had to pay for it — goodness!

Long Way To Go

You have won your place in history — not only the history of India but the history of the world — but I have no doubt that you would not call it a day. For, to a mind like yours, what does it matter that honours, like sufferings, have come your way in such generous measure. You have yet to win a place of honour for your country in the world and that cannot be done merely by its shining in your reflected glory abroad.

No, it has to grapple with its conscience and cleanse its system of all the poison that has accumulated in it — communalism, sectarianism, regionalism, cultural intolerance and group selfishness. It is you, who must offer us the leadership in this crusade. It has to establish a democratic and equalitarian society, in which the dignity of the "meanest" of God's creatures will be upheld and his rights to fullness of life will be protected by all the powers of the State.

You who have championed the cause of the common man for over two decades and made political thought in this country conscious of the economic issues, must bend your great energies to the establishment of such a social order. It has to raise its standards of efficiency in all fields — in industry and technology, in crafts and manual labour, in education and science. You, who have always insisted, with an uncompromising impatience, on efficiency from the early days of your association with the Allahabad Municipality and the Congress Office, have to take steps to improve our national efficiency radically —I do not know of anything in respect of which we have more leeway to make than this! And you have to rebuild traditions of integrity into our politics and administration and business and every day life as these have suffered a dangerous setback. It is only an India that is tolerant and humanist in outlook, democratic and equalitarian in structure, efficient in work and with high standards of integrity in collective life that can command the respect and the attention of the world.... You have to set right the relations between India and Pakistan even as you have done between India and Great Britain. You have also to play your part nobly in trying to turn the world back from the abyss towards which it is blindly rushing. In this one-world of today the discovery and conquest of India or America or Great Britain is not enough; it is, as you know and as you have taught us so eloquently, either the whole world or nothing! Neither East nor West, neither North nor South has any meaning by itself and we look up to you to try and build bridges of understanding between nations and people who are rent asunder by fear and suspicion and distrust.....

Anchor For Hope

So you see there is plenty of work to be done and no resting on the oars! But in your high and innate idealism, in your rapier-like integrity, in your broad humanism, in your unselfishness, in your freedom from all narowness and your magnificent courage—"that man without fear"—there is anchor for hope and scope for opportunity. There are many others in the country who will advocate the path of expediency and self-interest and power politics and immediate gain—euphemistically called the path of 'prudence'—and counsel caution about this or that, and I suppose they have their place in the economy of a nation's life. But yours is the dynamism, the vision, the irresistible urge towards better things, towards what is right and true, an urge which you share 'not' with politicians but with poets and writers and thinkers and men of imagination. You will, I am sure, always cherish and jealously guard these qualities because they are your most characteristic and previous contribution to Indian politics and there is always the danger that the burdens of administration may blunt their finely tempered steel.

"Where there is no vision, the people perish", said the Seer. If the vision that inspired Gandhiji and which you have inherited from him continues to burn brightly and guides your steps, I am confident that the dark clouds that obscure the horizon will roll away, giving place to a glorious dawn. "And our people shall not perish", neither politically nor spiritually.

May you be vouchsafed many, many years to help usher this glorious dawn.

NO TIME FOR REST

"Panditji! You have won your place in history—not only the history of India but the history of the world—but I have no doubt that you would not call it a day. For, to a mind like yours, what does it matter that honours like sufferings have come your way in generous measures?

"You have yet to win a place of honour for your country in the world and that cannot be done merely by its shining in your reflected glory abroad..

"No, it has to grapple with the conscience and cleanse its system of all poisons that has accumulated in it—communalism, sectarianism, regionalism, cultural intolerance and group selfishness. It is you who must offer us the leadership in this crusade.."

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

THE announcement that a diamond-studded Asoka Pillar is to be presented to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the Bombay meeting, has created quite a little excitement. Several persons are asking why it is necessary to arrange such a costly gesture to show our devotion to the Prime Minister. Others feel that there is a touch of vulgarity in the show and are frankly outraged.

Except for the men who are responsible for the presentation, very few defend it. And the defenders tend to dismiss criticism as lack of respect and affection for Pandit Jawaharlal. But there is something so useless about an Asoka Pillar—you cannot even sit on it—that one wonders whether the organisers had come to the end of their ingenuity.

There is nothing Pandit Jawaharlal can do with the Pillar and, if he keeps it with him, he will be under necessity of guarding it lest someone steals it. He might auction it at the meeting for funds for some nation-building scheme and the report that leading industrialists have been invited, suggests that something like this is in the air. True that, this will only shift the burden to the shoulders of the buyer but even that contingency can be avoided if the purchaser presents it to the National Museum.

Such a step would serve two purposes: In the first place, it will satisfy the contributing public that their money is being utilised for a public cause and at the same time be taken as a token of their affection. And secondly, it should serve to bring out some of the money which has evaded the investigators. Moreover, since this expedient will mean withdrawing more than double the contributed amount from current extravagance, it will be anti-inflationary, more so than the gift itself.

And what is more, it will give a lead to the section which revels in gold and precious stones, that will not be easily forgotten: A warning against ostentation.

AN INDIAN AMDIST INDIANS

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru having an informal talk with members of the local Indian community and students of the local Universities at a reception held by theem in his honour on October 31, during his recent visit to San Francisco.

MUTT AND JEFF—At Le ast Jeff Don't Have To Wo rry About A Haircut

By BUD FISHER

TRYIN' TO GET SHAVIN' SPACE ON A TRAIN IS A TOUGH JOB!
I GOT A BASIN!
WHAT'S HOLDIN' ME?
YOU'RE FOGGIN' MY MIRROR!
WHO'S MIXIN' LATHER IN MY EAR?
I SHAVED EVERY ONE ON THE TRAIN EXCEPT MYSELF!
YA JUST GOTTA BE MECHANIZED IN THIS MODERN DAY AND AGE, MUTT!
BZZZ

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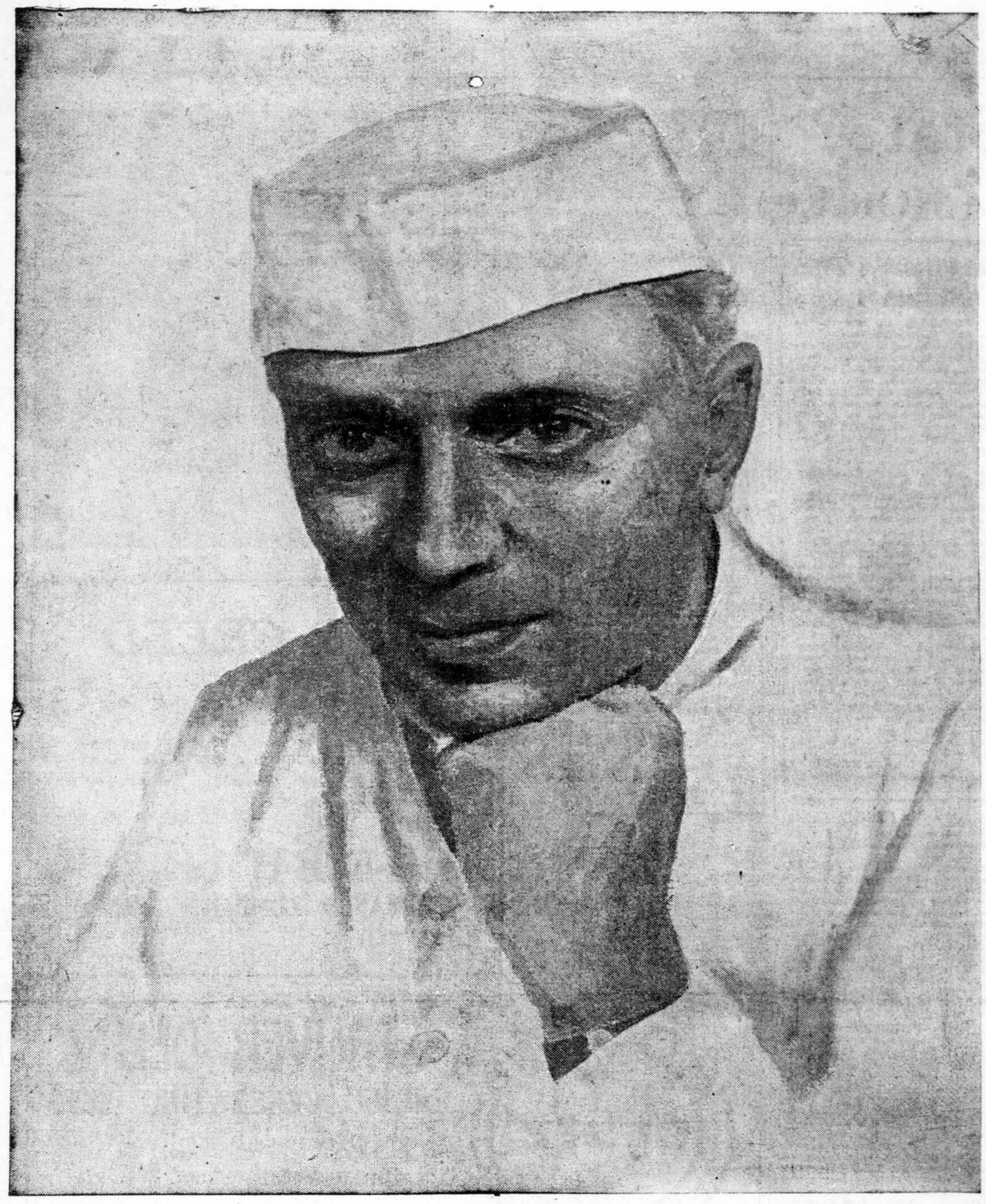


Nehru Supplement

THE MARCH FROM WEST TO EAST

Memories Of Jawahar

Mr. Montague came to India in Nov. 1917 and left early in 1918. The Montagu Chelmsford Report was published in June 1918 and shortly after, in September the special session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay and was presided over by Hassan imam. It was at the Subjects' Committee that appeared two noteworthy characters who were aristocratic in looks, in the colour of the body, in the character of their habilaments, in the style of their dress and deportment,—all of which left no doubt that they attended the meeting with a certain air of condescension. Of the two who were obviously father and son—the younger was in pure European dress made in regular Bond Street or Oxford Street style, while the older whose age was round about fifty had pure white thin, muslin, tight-fitting Jodhpur breeches and a long sherwani with cloth bands in place of buttons and with a halwayis thin muslin cap. They had hardly stayen ten or fifteen minutes when they departed leaving behind trails of sweet scented smoke emanating in puffs and whorls from their high class cigarettes. All eyes were turned to them and when they were away, all enquiries were concentrated on who they were. Pandit Motilal Nehru and his son Jowaharlal Nehru were the two names that rolled down from lip to lip.

The former was a well-known and prosperous lawyer even then and the latter was his little known son who had just joined the bar. Nothing was heard of them until the Jalianwalla Bagh massacre and following it when an Independent National Enquiry Committee appointed late in 1919, Motilal Nehru shot up into prominence as the person entrusted with the conduct of the enquiry. He then suspended his practice and his only son assisted him in the investigation

Early Apprenticeship

When Gandhi entered on the scene of public life and espoused the cult of non-co-operation, the cauldron of Indian politics was boiling ill-poised on a hearth with but one stone. Motilalji soon formed the second immediately after the Special Session in Calcutta (Sept. 1920) and the cauldron was somewhat balanced. Later came the reluctant and grudging support of Lala Lajpatrai, who formed the third stone of the hearth. Jawaharlal was amongst the protagonists of the new formula and from the moment the Prince of Wales arrived in November, 1921, civil disobedience came into its full-fledged activities, and father and son were soon in jail. Neither could attend the Ahmedabad Session in 1921 (December).

And soon after the Gaya session (1922) where the pro-changers and no-changers were at daggers drawn, the son found the atmosphere too stuffy, and departed for England for breathing in the fresh atmosphere of democracy. After his return he chose to be elected to the headship of the Allahabad Municipality, but gave it up shortly after, and once again visited the country of his upbringing only to return straight to Madras for the session of the Congress in 1927. In Madras he unfurled the flag of complete independence and had a resolution adopted as a rider to the creed of the Congress,—and this in the absence of Gandhiji from the meeting, and Gandhiji took a serious view of the haste with which this 'School-boy Resolution' as he felt it to be was passed. But Gandhi himself was converted to this cult in 1929.

In the meantime was held the Calcutta session where Jawahar and Subhash Babu were running a close race for leadership in regard to the main political resolution,—Motilalji presiding—for the second time over the Congress. In 1928 we had the All-Parties' Conference moreover at which Jawaharlalji prepared a manifesto supporting complete independence to which we all appended our signatures and from which Gandhi himself could not at last dissent, for he accepted it at Lahore in 1929,—after the failure of his talks on the 23rd December, 1929. On the 31st December at midnight the flag of complete independence was unfurled in the biting cold of the Punjab on the banks of the Ravi.

Jawaharlal's initiative,—possibly born of impulse, always drove him ahead of Gandhi's well-measured, carefully-balanced, satyagrahic pace and performance. It was thus that when Gandhi returned from the 2nd Round Table Conference on December, 28, 1931, he found to his dismay while disembarking at the harbour that his chela had already been locked up in jail.

Again in 1941 when individual Satyagraha Campaign was inaugurated, he found himself arrested before he invited action by reading the prescribed pledge.

In his talks with Sir Stafford Cripps he kept his head cool and would not yield to the blandishments and breakfasts of his machiavellian dissimulation. Jawaharlal made a few straight remarks and called a spade a spade when he characterized the arguments of Sir Stafford Cripps as Devil's advocacy in April 1942. He has a breezy way of dismissing the quasi-theatrical offers of English imperialists as when he briefly stated that he was sorry he could not oblige Lord Stanley who was then Under Secretary of State for India in respect of one of them condescending favours.

Final Phase

The final phase of Jawaharlal's career began with the Simla Conference of 1945, the discussions with the Cabinet Mission, the evolution of the partition plan, the declaration of independence which ended in an invitation on August 7, 1946, to the Congress to assist Lord Wavell to form the Government of India. A magnificent beginning was made on September 2, and in his broadcast speech of September 7, 1946, he agreed to the sections going into groups in the Constituent Assembly. Fortunately we were saved all this circuitous process of effecting partition when later in March 1947,—and finally on June 3, 1947,—we agreed to the country's division. Much bloodshed and misery was expected to be avoided thus but have not altogether escaped them. The historian of the future alone can tell whether the decision was right or wrong although it is doubtful whether even a prophet or a saint can ever pronounce a verdict on this recent chapter of India's history.

BY

B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

This phase had really two stages—one ending with the declaration of Independence in Status and the other with the evolving of real independence in action. It is in this latter stage that Jawaharlalji had played the part of statesman, diplomat and administrator. To accredit twenty-four Ambassadors, Consuls, Charge d'Affaires to twenty-four countries and to receive as many representatives in turn in our own country from abroad is a job worth doing and one which has been well-done. Criticism has been not wanting on the selection of personalities and on the scale and standards of life, maintained at the embassies. Here lies however a personal equation. And too, has it not been well said that "Bachelors' wives and Maids' children are well-taught?" One must discharge the function of an office before one can realize all the complexities involved.

Triumph Abroad

On the top of these achievements comes the visit of the Prime Minister

(Continued on Page 5)

HE IS UNIQUE

NEHRU THE MAN & STATESMAN

BY

KAMALADEVI CHATTOPADHYAYA

IT IS said that more than one contemporary of Jawaharlal Nehru at Cambridge prophesied that some day, "he would become Someoody. There was some thing exceptional about him." The "exceptional" is probably the keynote to Jawaharlal's personality. For it is not everyone who plays on the Eton Grounds, wears the Harrow colours or walks the historic hall of Cambridge, that becomes a Jawaharlal.

Superficial critics may sniff and lay his achievements at the door of Anand Bhawan—and all it stood for. But what he carried on himself is not the family rubber stamp and an impress of his own. For he refused to run to pattern. For there are many who can weave or mould images out of existing material, but not many that fashion these out of their dreams and executive genius. Almost everything he does has an originality about it, whether it be presiding over a meeting or penning an article. And who has not had his traditional sensibilities outraged seeing him jump from the dignified presidential seat and rush to a corner of the pandal to still a disturbance or leap from the imposing processional car to mount a bicycle and ride through a surging crowd of worshipping spectators in order to clear the way? Ordinarily such cases would strike as fantastically melodramatic, but in him the severest critic could not fail to be struck by an irrepressible spontaneity, which is astounding as it is refreshing, if somewhat histrionic.

That his recent tour has been exceptional goes without saying. Very aptly did the American press comment on him: "All are honoured by the presence of Pandit Nehru—all stand in humble deep respect for this slight Titan, and all join in the warmest welcome to this, one of the hopes to which civilisation clings for peace and survival."

Though loudly heralded, his visit was not free from the dim streaks of shadows, which cast their shades across the old world and the new world. Grim shades of suspicion. There were some in India who were apprenhensive of where he would be outwitted by the hardheaded Yanks. There were on the other side those who feared what he was designing to let them in for. But the shadows melted quickly away leaving only a chaste refulgence. "We are too proud and cultured a people to seek favours from others", he declared and his ringing tones had the echoe of the proud 350 million on whose behalf he made this declaration. "We do not ask for something for nothing", he reiterated, "my visit is essentially a visit of friendship, I have not come to ask for or expect any gift from America."

But it was not the mere declarations that evoked the almost unparalleled welcome. True statesmen of big countries get resounding ovations. But it is rarely for the person or his people. It is mostly for the might and power that he represents.

Jawaharlal in this respect stands in a different and unique category. He won world recognition and peoples' devotion long before India became even free. For he as the close and devoted follower of Gandhi—a fact he is never tired reminding us and the world—he stood for an ideal, a new way of life, the symbol of a rising world of humanity—For Gandhiji and he never thought in narrow terms of mere national freedom for India but rather in relationship to the world and humanity at large. As he repeatedly described what he and his country stood for: "Ideals essentially of peace and co-operation, of national freedom, of a growing internationalism leading to a world order, and eradication of want and misery from the millions who suffer from it." There his voice seemed to come from those long suppressed millions, whose enfeebled voice had been hushed for centuries and whose meagre lives had moved like dim shadows in a glade.

Motive Behind

Many explanations, kind and unkind, have been attributed to the gorgeous welcome Nehru was accorded in the new world. The simplest has been India's strategic role in holding back the onrushing wave of communism. India is the only practicable bulwark of a democratic order needed to be wooed and won. Nehru as the outstanding statesman of Asia would be able to deliver the goods. So ran the flowing commentary that was food enough for the politicians and the Government. What of the people? Surely no Government in the U.S.A could "Sell" a leader for such a bid as Jawaharlal got. However strong the anti-Communist wave gripping the American imagination may be, it could not surely draw from hundreds of thousands the homage he got. Wherein there lay the answer to this.

An answer was more than the question is complex. Any simple explanation is an over simplification. There may be major and minor shades to it, but it has multiple phases. Equally with Nehru's reception. But underlyigg them all, like a deep current, is the overwhelming desire for peace. To a war-minded world, and racked by disasters gone by, Nehru came as a

(Continued on Page 5)

MAY HE LIVE LONG

PREMIER UNITED PROVINCES

LUCKNOW, October 28, 1949

PANDIT Jawarharlal Nehru completes his sixtieth year on November 14, 1949. Yet one cannot easily accept that he is aging. Having dedicated the best part of his life to the cause of Indian independence he embodies the soul of free India and represents the innate vitality and mellowed wisdom of this ancient land. When India became free he was invited to form the Government and to undertake the onerous responsibility of administering the affairs of the country under extremely trying conditions at a critical hour in her history. Pandit Nehru has earned the unstinted praise of even foreigners for the remarkable ability, wisdom and forbearance with which he has steered the ship of the State in abnormal and stormy weather. As a statesman he has consistently adhered to the principles of justice, truth and human brotherhood, and has not only raised our national prestige and position but has definitely placed our new born state in the comity of big nations of the world. May he live long to lead India and the world towards lasting peace and prosperity!

GOVIND BALLABH PANT.

PREMIER GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY

What is the most valuable contribution of Pandit Nehru to India's struggle for freedom? Of course his sacrifice and suffering and his dauntless courage in the fight regardless of personal consequences are incomparable but his gift of looking at all problems in the international perspective is the next best contribution. Mahatma Gandhi with his emphasis on the subjective did not trouble himself much about what England, America or other countries would think and do about India. He was most concerned with what Indians were to do about India. More than anybody else it was Pandit Jawaharlal who would think of Hitler and Mussolini, Stalin and Churchill, Gandhiji and Roosevelt not as heroes or villains but as representatives of distinct ideologies which were affecting the course of history of the whole world. It was he who persisted in emphasising that India was not living in isolation - she was bound to affect and be affected by world events. Even in the days of foreign rule he was par excellence our foreign ambassador or exponent of our attitude to foreign countries. It was Gandhiji's non-violence that wrought the miracle of a slave nation making friends with the master nation with the shedding of its bonds of slavery by the operation of world forces to which Panditji always drew our attention. And now he has asked men to transcend the bounds of narrow minded nationalism and is giving a new insight into the unfolding of great events taking place in Asia to the whole world. Perhaps outside India this is appreciated more than in our own country which has long been accustomed not to think in terms of world events but of her own freedom from foreign domination. Therefore while it is right that we express our affection for him and take pride in his greatness on this happy occasion of his 60th birthday I feel that we should understand and learn to value this aspect of his service to the country. With his wide vision, great scholarship and charming personality he might be called upon to play an even more important role on the wide stage of world politics which he is trying to interpret and mould. On this happy occasion I wish him long life and health.

B. G. Kher

Socialism Or A Strong State?

NEHRU MAKES HIS CHOICE

HIS ECONOMIC IDEAS AND POLICIES

BY

V. K. R. V. RAO

PANDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU'S economic ideas are to be found strewn in his many writings and speeches, and it will require a considerable amount of research to bring them together into a connected whole. I must confess that what follows is based on impressions gathered over a series of years rather than a special and critical study of his speeches and writings.

There is no doubt that Pandit Nehru is ideologically, a socialist. He believes in the iniquity of the existing distribution of income and traces its existence to the workings of the capitalist pattern of society. He is also impressed by the waste that results in leaving vital economic decisions—such as the kind of things to be produced, the amounts to be produced, the methods of production to be followed—to the private individual; he does not see in production for profit a supply of the real needs of society; and he presumably views the trade cycle and periodic and mounting cycles of unemployment and economic crisis as the inevitable adjuncts of a capitalist economy. He therefore sees the need for a fundamental change in the existing order of society. He would, therefore, want a social ownership of the means of production and distribution, the conscious planning of economic activity with a view to meeting the real needs of the people and increasing the productivity of the economic system to meet these needs better in the future, and a planned distribution of the national output in such a manner as will meet individual needs consistently, of course, with the maintenance of the incentives necessary for production.

Gandhian Influence

In all this, of course, there is little in Nehru's position that would distinguish him from any other socialist. But there are certain other elements in his thinking which must be mentioned if one is to get a clear picture of his economic philosophy.

To begin with, his thinking or, rather, his attitude to life has been profoundly influenced by Mahatma Gandhi. The Gandhian antithesis between bad means and good ends is now a vital part of his faith, and he really detests violence, and has, especially, no use at all for the violent way. The deliberate stimulation of hatred leaves him shocked and disturbed in his mind. And, while he may accept the class struggle as a historical explanation of the social process, he cannot accept its practical implication as a guide for the shaping of the future. This still leaves him with socialist ideas, but also makes him an idealist who would refrain from the ruthlessness necessary for translating ideals into reality in the face of the fanatical opposition engendered by the self-interest of the privileged classes.

Nehru also bears the mark of Mahatma Gandhi in his attitude to cottage industries. Not that he wants cottage industries to be the ruling pattern of production in India, but he would give them a place in the economy not entirely justified by pure considerations of cost of production and avoidance of economic waste. I am not suggesting that cottage industries have no place in a socialist economy, but I do think that encouragement of cottage industries in a capitalist-cum-feudal economy is not the way to build up the forces that are necessary for bringing about a socialist society.

Social Evolution

It also seems to me that he has a picture of social evolution in his mind, where agrarian reform and the dispersal of the rights of private property over a large number of peasants seems to constitute some kind of a necessary intermediate stage before the taking over by the community of the means of production. I do not see how the deliberate creation of a large class of small landed proprietors, who may be the actual tillers of the soil but whose attitude to the land they cultivate is conditioned by ideas of proprietorship, is logically a right step towards the creation of a socialist order. Land to the tiller, but tillage for the community; this seems to be the agrarian reform that is more logically a first step towards a socialist society, but one does not find this emphasised in Nehru's statement and speeches on the land problem in India. Incidentally, it is this which constitutes perhaps the most important difference between agrarian reform in China and in India, in addition, of course, to the fact that Chinese agrarian reform is a dynamic process with the tillers of the soil taking a dominant part therein, whereas in India it is a parliamentary measure imposed from above with the peasantry playing a passive part both in its acceptance and its implementation.

Faith In Democracy

Another important factor that conditions Nehru's socialist thinking is his profound faith in political democracy. Like the rest of us who have been brought up in the Anglo-Saxon traditions of civil liberty and parliamentary democracy, he cannot accept the thesis of a historical process where an idealistic but determined minority, functioning in an institutional framework totally opposed to the achievement of a socialist democracy, has to resort to violence and dictatorship with which to change this institutional framework and thus bring about conditions that will ensure rights and privileges for the majority which they do not now possess.

He is, therefore, a social democrat and, naturally, a sincere and convinced anti-Communist. He abhors dictatorships, permanent or temporary, and has no use for a minority that is unable to convert itself into a majority by the normal democratic process of free discussion and public education.

Socialist Thinker

The foregoing sums up, in brief, my impressions of Nehru as a socialist thinker. But when we discuss the effect of his ideas on public policy, both when he was in the opposition and when he is now in power, we must not forget that his place in the Indian polity is primarily as the leader of the nation rather than as the head of a socialist faction. When the National Congress was waging its struggle for India's freedom, the Socialists within the Congress had formed themselves into a Congress Socialist party. Nehru liked the idea, encouraged its leaders, and gave them his personal patronage; but he did not join the party. He was primarily the national leader, the close associate and first follower of Mahatma Gandhi, and his task was to combine and lead all the national elements in the country, irrespective of their internal differences and contradictions; and right well did he accomplish the task that he undertook.

Today, he is the Prime Minister of India; but he is the leader of a Congress Party whose Socialist members have now left it, and whose existence faces the vitriolic opposition of the communists; and he is the head of a cabinet that certainly cannot be said to have a socialist personnel. It is therefore obviously difficult to find in his government's policy a true reflection of his socialist ideas.

Crisis In Confidence

There is no doubt that when Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru began his regime as India's Prime Minister, he did work on the assumption that it would be possible to take a long step towards the establishment of a socialist society in India by appropriate action taken towards that end by his government. Nowhere, of course, did he use the phrase 'socialist economy' in his writings, or speeches even during this earlier period of his office; but he did put forward ideas that would have gone some way towards this goal such as the setting up of a Planning Commission, the lowering of profits, the fixing of a maximum limit on individual incomes, the participation of workers in industry, nationalisation, etc. In fact, these ideas found pointed and co-ordinated exposition in the report of the Economic Programme Committee appointed by the Congress and presided over by himself. The publication of this report as well as his speeches and statements on the lines mentioned above created a tremendous furore in capitalist circles in India and in the press of the country which is largely dominated by capitalist interests.

There ensued what the press described as a crisis in confidence; stock markets recorded steep declines; new issues could not be placed, and Government loans proved comparative failures. Some said that capital had gone on strike, while others asserted that the Prime Minister's statements and his government's attitude towards the taxation of industry and industrialists had removed all incentives for either investment or increase in current production.

Two Alternatives

The Prime Minister was faced with a difficult situation. His socialist ideas could obviously do nothing but harm in the current period, if they were sought to be applied in the context of an unchanged institutional framework of society in India and of the current balance of political forces both within and without Government. And, at the same time, it was obviously almost impossible for Nehru single-handedly to carry through the radical changes required in Indian society to make possible either a genuine acceptance or a practical implementation of his ideas. Any such attempt would almost certainly have meant unrest, disorder and chaos in the country, and it was not possible for the head of a Government to initiate such a process. At the same time, the country was facing a serious threat to its existence in the Kashmir campaign and the difficult Hyderabad situation, and political stability was a national necessity. Economically too, the capitalists were still in power, and it was no use alienating them without the ability to find an alternative form of industrial management. The country was also faced with the enormous problems, financial and psychological, arising from the entry into India of six million refugees from Pakistan. Above all, the August-September massacres of 1947, the phenomenal growth of the R.S.S., and the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi profoundly shocked and hurt Nehru, and made him realise the existence within his own country of the ugly forces of reaction and communal fanaticism. Nehru felt that this threat was more serious than that emanating from the continued existence of a capitalist order in India; and he had to go all out to get the country to accept and welcome the concept of a secular State.

I have no doubt that Nehru was compelled to face a choice of alternatives. He could either go ahead with his socialist ideas, which meant unrest and disorder in the immediate present and an almost certain encouragement of danger from without and reaction from within; or he could go ahead with his assault on the forces of communal reaction within the country by accepting a compromise with the capitalist order, both Indian and foreign, the latter to the extent that it encouraged the entry of foreign capital in India. Accepting the first meant acting as socialist; accepting the second meant acting as a nationalist.

His Choice

Nehru has made his choice. He sees his historic role as the leader of the Indian nation, and his task as the building up of a strong secular State in India. He would certainly want the country to move to the left but he is much more concerned with preventing it from moving to the right. He probably feels that once he secures political stability on India and scotches communal reaction, it would then be time to move towards the next step in the economic sphere.

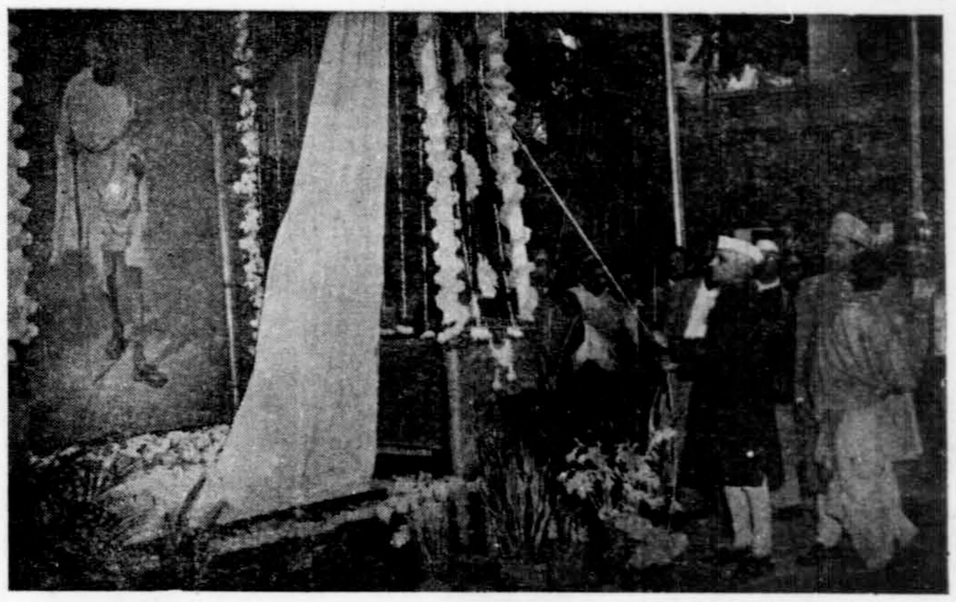
This, in my opinion, is the explanation of why the economic policies of Nehru's Government contain so little a reflection of his economic ideas. Whether he will succeed in the task he has set for himself, whether the time force will wait, and whether the inevitable struggle between the forces of the right and of the left will be averted in India, these are all questions which the future along can answer, but none can blame him for making the attempt.

Socialism, The Solution

"Inevitably we are led to the only possible solution — the establishment of a Socialist order, first within national boundaries, and eventually in the world as a whole, with a controlled production and distribution of wealth for the public good. How this is to be brought about is another matter, but it is clear that the good of a nation or of mankind must not be held up because some people who profit by the existing order object to the change.

"If political or social institutions stand in the way of such a change, they have to be removed. To compromise with them at the cost of that desirable and practical ideal would be a gross betrayal. Such a change may partly be forced or expendited by world conditions, but it can hardly take place without the willing consent or acquiescence of the great majority of the people concerned. They have therefore to be converted or won over to it. Conspiratorial violence of a small group will not help. Naturally efforts must be made to win over even those who profit by the existing system, but it is highly unlikely that any large percentage of them will be converted."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU
(in the Autobiography)



Gandhi and Nehru : The Mahatma named Jawaharlal as his political heir and he could not have chosen a better one. Nehru differed in some important issues from the Master, but he had and has an undying faith in Gandhiji's philosophy of non-violence and wherever he has addressed men of influence, Nehru had told them in unmistakable terms that the world has to choose between the atom bomb and the Gandhian way of love. Picture shows Nehru unveiling a portrait of the Mahatma presented by the Calcutta Art Society during a visit to that city early this year.

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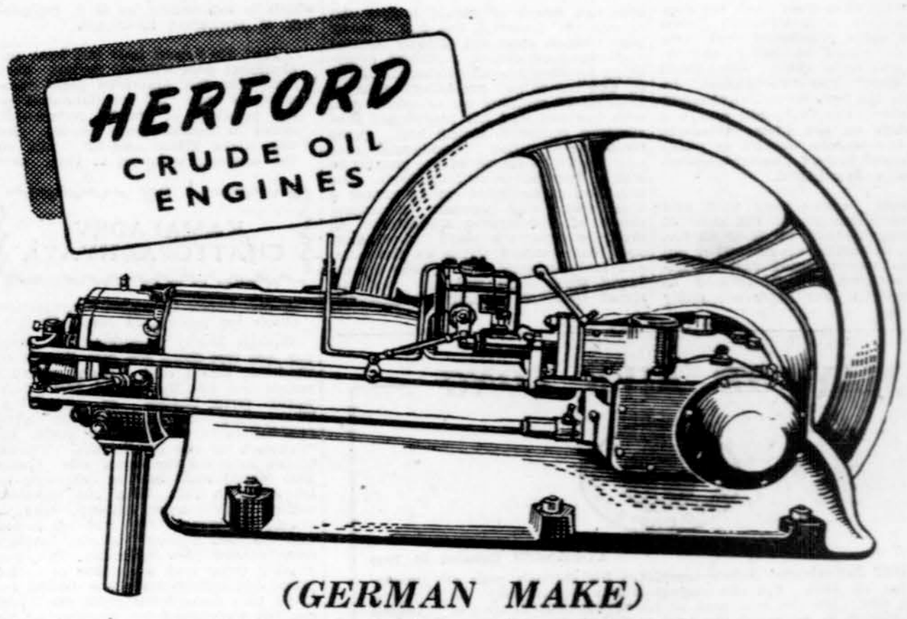

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Not long ago...

NEHRU
with the
LEADERS

★

Those were momentous days, the before Jawaharlal assumeed office. In the absence of the nation's leaders in the counsels of the Government, the Congress Working Committee was the unofficial cabinet of India and its decisions had more far-reacning repercussions than the resolutions of the Expanded Executive Council. Whether he was the President of the Congress or not, the voice of Jawaharlal was the

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★

voice of the nation, and these pictures show Jawaharlal among his collegues. One them is even now behind prison bars, jailed by a Government which has forgotten the self-less services of the Red Shirt leader. Another of them, alas, is no more, the bard who san gof freedom. The central picture is appropriately that of the Mahatma for he was the Inspirer of all the glorious deeds the nation wrought in those days.

★

G. I. P. RAILWAY

DURING THE PERIOD SEPTEMBER 21 to OCTOBER 20, 1949, 529 persons were prosecuted for travelling on footboards of running trains in the Bombay Area.

Footboard travel is fraught with danger. It is also an offence under the Indian Railways Act.

DO NOT THEREFORE TRAVEL ON FOOTBOARDS OF TRAINS

Jawaharlal Nehru

"He (Pandit Nehru) shines easily as father, brother, writer, traveller, patriot or internationalist. Nevertheless it is as an ardent devotee of his country and its freedom on whose altar he would sacrifice all his other loves....that he will be singled out."

—MAHATMA GANDHI.

With Best Wishes And Many Happy Returns Of This Day

THE INDIA ELECTRIC WORKS LTD.
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Our Prime Minister

By

Ranjee Shahani

THE SUN was going down in a blaze of colours. The rash of reddish bungalows—why are modern Indian houses like peas in a pod?—was washed over by a gleaming tide of golden air, in which they and their reddishness were drowned. The lamps were not yet lit; and the stars were asleep. The hour was witching; yet, somehow, I felt irritated. Why? Why must beauty always have a sting? There were gorgeous pink clouds over the harbour; the sea was calm, serene, like an objectivation of Buddha's passionless thought; and for once the breeze was heady as a precious liquor.

It is best to sit and soak; to be passive; to accept. Vain—worse than vain—to try to stand on one's shoulders to gain a better view of the cosmos.

I noticed everything: a child crying; a dog barking; a young man saying the usual things to a young girl; and the waves laughing in glee. I was sad, very sad. All things pass, I said to myself; change is the only unchanging element in the universe. What does the word 'is' mean?

I don't know. Everything appears or seems to be. Are we perpetually fog-bound? Surely the sun of truth shines somewhere?

Maya, all is Maya, say my people, the Hindus; and, believe me, they are not fools. We always mistake the shadows for the substance. We are entrapped in the self like flies in amber.

Is this a peculiarly Indian view? Not altogether. W. H. Hudson, who possessed something of Merlin's fabled power of entering into the life of the not-self, says: "Man, in fact, can never adequately stretch and sharpen his faculties so as to become purely absorbed, as a spectator, in the vast drama of nature's myriad activities, and enjoy it as the one entrancing supreme spsctacle, inasmuch as nature has cunningly given to man's vision the illusive perspective of self, and his outlook must always be blurred by this partial lens with its finitely human focus."

The Keynote

Pandit Nehru is not one of those men who, in Shakespeare's words, "smile and smile...." Indeed, diplomacy, in the ordinary sense of the word, is foreign to his nature. He is apt to be gruff and somewhat aloof. He simply cannot bear fools. Also, when in the company of old familiar fakes—Indian or English—he speaks only in grunts He is at his best among transparently honest people or those whom he thinks to be honest Then he throws away his armour and relaxes. One realizes at once that he is a man of absolute integrity who says what he feele and does what he really thinks to be right. On the very first occasion I met him—that was in 1937—he spoke of the vast poverty of India; of our degradation under British Imperialism; of the wealth of talent that our country possessed, of his burning desire to free our people from the yoke of England and to lead them to heights undreamed of by most of our politicians.

Slowly, gradually, as he talked of his beloved Motherland, one understood that he was somehow different from other patriots. He did not indulge in pious nullities while thinking of feathering his own nest in one way or another. No, he was utterly selfless.

That, I believe, is the keynote of his being. Whatever he says or does is for the good of India. He may be wrong on occasion—what mortal is always right?—but there is no doubt that he loves India as no one else loves her.

We should know this. It will act as a corrective to our hasty judgment of him.

Rational

And his love is not blind but rational. By this I mean that he does not believe in an imaginary India of ideal perfection where long-haired ash-bedaubed men sit in meditation as in a warm tub. He knows that there never was, never will be, a Golden Age, and that life is a pattern of good and evil.

India, he is sure, will never be great and prosperous by constantly thinking of the past. She must go ahead That is, she must take from the West the best it can give.

Here lies the quarrel of the next fifteen years between those who want our country to be inspired by purely Indian ideals and those who want it to mingle in its adventure the wisdom of the world.

And let me be frank. We are in the habit of saying-many of us, even those who should know better—that the West is morally bankrupt and spiritually dead. This is pure nonsense. It is high time we knew that the West has a kind of seriousness that we have not even glimpsed. What is it? That life begets life.

Nehru knows this. His problem is the most difficult of all: to combine in the India of his dreams the alacrity of the Occident with the spirituality of India.

Did I say spirituality? It would be more correct to use here the world humaneners-reverence for life.

And this is Pandit Nehru's greatest quality. He hates to see suffering and sorrow; his heart bleeds for the unhappy everywhere. Like Ghandhiji, he would, if he could, wipe every tear from every eye; but he knows this to be impossible, so he concentrates on lessening the pain and misery of life.

Were he dealing with a civilized public, his task would be easier an pleasanter. Unfortunately he has to do with incuit and selfish people, who think only of themselves: indeed their general attitude is: My neighbour is my enemy."

A Man Of Sorrow

This adds to the sorrows of Pandit Nehru. And he is a man of sorrows. The gold beat itself out from his life when his wife died; for him, in a way only the debris of days remain. His one consolation is India and her people; and the people, for whom he toils, pay him lip-service but do not understand his deeper impulses.

Often when I have seen Pandit Nehru at parties in London I have noticed a haunted look in his eyes. He really does not care for the glories of high office. He would rather have a friend or two who appreciated him and his motives.

But, you will say, he himself has confessed that he is a show-boy. That is true. Pandit Nehru has the knack of putting across a theory, a a viewpoint, an attitude. But does he like doing this sort of thing?

I should say not. He would prefer to work behind the scenes, but there is no one in India to-day who can take his place. But let us not confuse the man with his mask.

There is a danger, however, that, just as in the case of Bernard Shaw, the mask may become one with the face. Here it is for us Indians to tell Pandit Nehru what we expect from him.

Great Expectations

And we expect a great deal. We have a right to. He is our chosen leader. We want him to put down bribery and corruption; to chose the right people to govern us; to ignore false prestige abroad and concentrate upon the fundamentals; to—well, the list is endless.

Whoever works for the glory or prosperity of India is all right. That should be Pandit Nehru's attitude. It is an attitude that costs one many friendship. but it has to be persevered in. A ruler is not like other men Sometimes he has to be ruthless.

Pandit Nehru is too tender. But enough. What is Pandit Nehru?

Let Edward Thompson speak. Writing to me in the middle of the late war, he said: "Nehru can be doctrinaire, can be cross and bitter (and with how much cause!). But he is a singularly noble and straight man. My soul goes bail for him."

I echo the words. Pandit Nehru is a flaw in the glass through which the future of India shows itself in rosy tints.

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Baptised by the great master, Jawaharlal walks like a colossus on the board of the world not like an Emperor out to annex territories, gain wealth and grab the land of other people, but like the high souled statesman who wants to annex the heart and brain of men and women of all countries to the cause of preservation of eternal peace. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty, and eternal vigilance must be the price for maintaining peace—that is his motto.

THE APOSTLE OF PEACE

Jawahar Appeals To Man's Higher Instincts

He wants to raise man to a higher level, relieved of his want, relieved of his hatred, relieved of his evil passions, so that his eyes cured of all effect of jaundice, he can have a clear prospective of the world situation.

By
PROF. K. K. BHATTACHARYA

The fourteenth of November this year witnessed the 61st birthday of the Nation's Darling, the Prince of Democracy and the Apostle of Peace. Felicitations at home and abroad he will receive from many high and low and even those who will not send him any felicitations will certainly adopt a prayerful attitude that morning to offer prayers to God that He may spare him for long years to come to guide the ship of the State and to stabilise peace, progress and prosperity in India.

On that day, our thoughts naturally shall go to the great Master who had baptised with indomitable courage his two foremost disciples, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel. It is stated about Ramkrishna Dev that Swami Vivekanada in his under-graduate agnostic days, went to see Ramkrishna at the famous Dakhineswar Temple and the youthful vigorous lad by a single magic touch of the great spiritual leader was transformed into a lion as it were to hold aloft the banner of Hinduism in far-off America and at home.

Similarly, the Mahatma has instilled into these two foremost disciples indomitable energy, fearlessness, passion for liberty and the passionate desire for establishment of peace on the basis of secular—and democratic principles.

A Parallel

The Italian unification was brought about by Mazzini who was the heart and the brain, Garibaldi who was the brawn and Cavour who represented cleverness and strategy of that unity. But for Mazzini the Italians would have long slumbered under the yoke of the Austrian rule; similarly, but for Mahatmaji India would have long slumbered under the shackles of an alien rule. Garibaldi is the Sardar and the Pandit is the combination of Mazzin and Cavour.

"Shake off fear" was the advice of Mahatmaji to his fellow countrymen and led by the mighty organiser the Sardar and helped by his ablest lieutenant, Nehru, the whole country was transformed into a citadel as it were, against British Imperialism in India, even when the Britishers were ruling over India. Strange parodox! but it is absolutely correct.

On the morrow of the victory of the Congress leaders against the British rule the Congress Organisation headed by Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, and other leaders plunged into the task of cleaning the Augean Stable stinking with corruption and jobbery. The Britishers left India absolutely poverty-stricken, having drained away the resources of the country. The country had been partitioned and terrible shrieks and moans rent the sky. Communal frenzy was let loose. The Mahatma, encompassed by these dangers and difficulties stilled the passions that were running high, and urged upon Nehru and the Sardar to grapple with the problems for the regeneration of India.

With the quickness of perception of Bismrack, with the audacity and courage of Charlemagne, the Sardar brought about the integration of the numerous Indian States that were under the British rule like so many plague spots. Nehru devoted himself with consummate ability to foster the goodwill amongst nations, and the Asian Conference wrich he convened, bore ample testimony to his tireless efforts to awaken Asia and further her interests. As he is a man of broadest vision and outlook regional pacts and alliances had never any fascination for him and he advocated the cause of world peace knowing fully well that World War III if it unfortunately broke out, would be like a knife upon the butter of humanity laying low the progress, material and spiritual, of ages. Alive therefore to the supreme necessity of galvanising the people of India to the realisation of the fact that India cannot remain aloof, he has been advocating wherever he has gone the cause of peace which is indivisible and as such must remain unbroaken.

The Lone Voice

Wherever the exploited nations had wept Mahatma had wept and Nehru had thundered against all Acts of oppression. The rape of Manchuria, Abyssinia Czechoslovakia and numerous acts of vandalism by the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo Axis Powers had evoked the greatest protests from the Congress.

The leaders of that mighty organisation would send out messages of hope to the oppressed humanity of the world but they were mere messages as India was under the heels of the British Government. Now, therefore, when India attained her freedom on the 15th of August 1947, the voice of Indian leaders could not any longer be treated with contempt by the world. Indian opinion organised by one Mahatma, Pandit Nehru and Sardar Patel stands four-square in support of the unfortunate people who are struggling for freedom. Free India, therefore, maintains Pandit Jawaharlal can be a great stabilising factor in the maintenance of world peace. He is the Prime Minister as also the Foreign Minister. His policy, is the open policy of democracy and peace. He maintains rightly that the world has gained little by wars. On the contrary wars had been the greatest impediments in the progress of men in the fields of economic social and political development of all countries. Under his guidance India has not joined any bloc, would not join any bloc.

Staunch Supporter Of U.N.

Pandit Nehru is the staunchest supporter of the U. N. O. as he knows full well that the U. N. O. which has been established for preservation and maintenance of peace and of preventing menace to territorial integrity of any state, development of human personality and of bringing about economic collaboration with countries is the only instrument which, if controlled properly by men and states, with courage sympathy, imagination and broad outlook, may turn out to be the greatest cementing factor for generations to come.

If there is no war in future, he is firmly convinced that science art, literature, medicine and all other branches of knowledge shall reach the peak of perfection. Therefore all countries that are fighting for the maintenance of peace are friends of India and India will support such countries might and main.

His speeches in America and Canada breathe idealism combined with realism. He has advocated that there should be greater collaboration on economic and on humanitarian grounds with the whole world. He stands for removal of the potent causes of war; colonialism must go. The undeveloped countries must be given all possible aids to make them stand on their feet. He visulized a world where all men will live happily, properly fed, clothed with fundamental rights guaranteed, and free to develop then personality as best as they can, like a beautiful garden in which all the roses will blossom in all their beauty and spread their fragrance far and wide. He may be called, therefore, the Apostle of Peace in the present century. The U.S.A., Canada and all other places which he has recently visited greeted him at the True Representative Son of all-embracing humanity.

Mahatmaji spiritualised politics and raised it to the highest moral plane, placed its cards openly before the British Government without the least cowardice or camouflage, and before his doctrines of satyagraha, self-purification and non-violence the mighty British guns were silenced, and power fell off their hands in India. Baptised by the great Master, Jawaharlal walks like a colossus on the board of the world not like an emperor out to annex territories and gain wealth and lands of other peoples, but like the high-souled statesman, who wants to annex the heart and the brain of men and women of all countries to the cause of preservation of eternal peace. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and eternal vigilance must be the price for the maintenance of world peace: that is his motto

Like Vivekananda's

His speeches in America are like the speeches of Swami Vivekananda, addressed to an large and expectant audience to uplift men to a higher plane. He is fully convinced that man as a unit plays ultimately a great part in the fashioning of the international world. Man therefore, must be raised to a higher level relieved of his want, relieved of his hatred, relieved of his evil passions so that with eyes cured of all effects of jaundice he can have a clear perspective of the world situation.

When he is acclaimed by the world as the greatest statesman of the age, our heart leaps up with joy for the simple reason that after all he is an Indian and it has been left to an Indian to devote himself heart and soul to the cause so loftly and noble. He said, a great seer, as every great statesman must be a seer.

Julius Ceasar was a great warrior. Napolean wanted to follow in his way. Charlemagne, Charles V. Philip—II of Spain, Catherine of Russia, Frederick of Prussia, were all mighty warriors but what legacies did they leave to mankind? Blood, sweat, tears and tyranny were their only contributions. He, therefore, does not want to follow them. He is the Messiah of Hope for Mankind and it is up to the world to follow his ardent messages of goodwill.

The scholar in him peeps out of his speeches. Yet he is not a mere academician. His experiences are ripe as he had to fight mighty battles which took him to jail for over eight years. Therefore, he is a scholar as also a statesman and a politician trained in the hard school of Gandhiji.

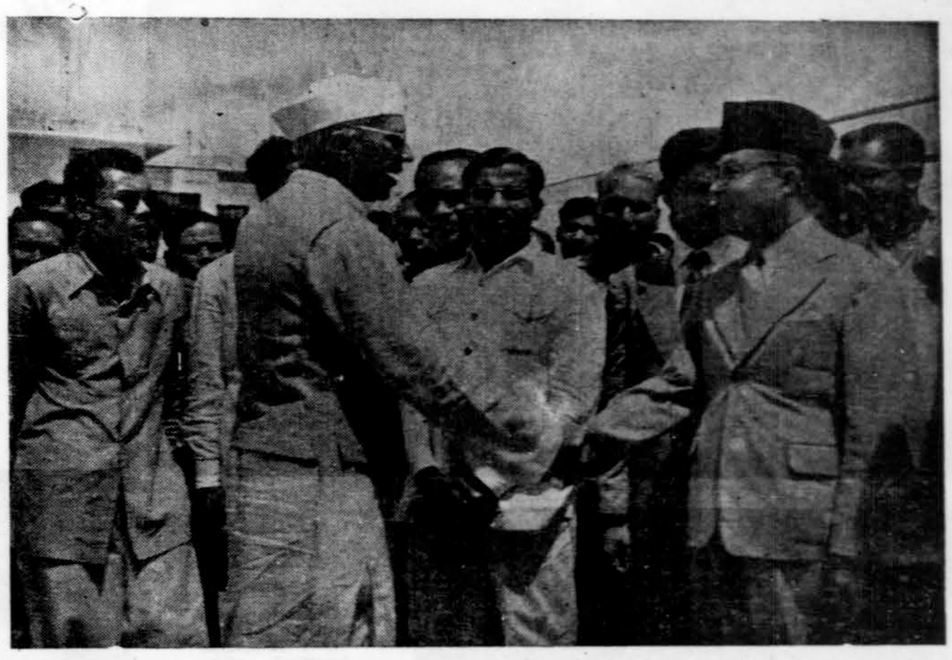
A staunch nationalist as he is, he is yet steeped in internationalism, and the combination is rare for, history has not accorded such an instance of a nationalist trying his utmost to make his country great, taking also infinite pains for the betterment of all the peoples in all the realms. This shows the magnificence of his heart.

Clemenceau was named by the French as the Tiger of France and Emul Ludwig termed him as the Tigress of France. We can term Nehru as the Tiger of the world—fierce in his denunciation against war, firm in his resolve to root out the causes of war and resolved to promote amity and create brotherhood of nations. He stands for World Government, a World Republic—a picture which was before many idealists but not before a man who combined in him such a dynamic combination of realism and idealism. He has thrilled the audiences everywhere by his speeches in India and his latest utterance in America.

America, the land of milk and honey, the land of greatest materialism, is also the land of great spiritual force.

India and America linked up in the progress of humanity can bring a message of hope to all the nations torn as under today by jealousy, recrimination and the overhanging clouds of war.

Julius Caesar went to England and wrote in his despatch on the conquest of Britain in his three letters 'Vini, Vidi and Vici' (I came, I saw I conquered). Nehru returns on the 14th of November to this country with 'Vindi, Vidi and Vici' but what a world of differences between him and Caesar. Caesar conquered Britain by force of arms, spread destruction far and wide. Nehru, the nation's idol, comes to India after brief sojourn with 'I came, I saw and I conquered', not by force but by love. He is really, therefore, the biggest conqueror—the World's Mighty Warrior and Annexer not of others' territories but others' hearts 'Nehruji Zindabad.'



The triumph of Indonesia is the triumph of Nehru's diplomacy. While the western world was conniving at Dutch aggression in the Far East, Pandit Nehru convened a conference of Asian countries and told the warmongering west that imperialism was a dead doctrine. Awakened Asia was not prepared to see another colonial war fought on her soil. The Conference had its effect when the Dutch convened a Round Table Conference and agreed to transfer power. Picture shows Pandit Nehru greeting Dr. Hatta, when the Prime Minister of Indonesia broke his journey at Delhi on his way to the Hague.

THE APOSTLE OF DEMOCRACY

By K. M. Munshi

PANDITJI had a triumphal tour in the United States of America. He is the Prime Minister of the one big nation state in the world which can stabilise Asia. He has a charming personality, gracious manners and altogether a lovable personality. America is today interested in lionising any great statesman who could be mobilised against communism. None of these factors, however, explains the spontaneous and overwhelming warmth with which Panditji was received in America. There is a deeper psychological significance. He embodies in the highest degree, faith in democracy, and he is perhaps the only one amongst the leaders of democracies in the world whose faith is infectious.

Democracy as a positive force has during the last century lost its vigour. At one time it meant the greatest good of the greatest number; at another, it meant representative institutions. Positive faith in parliamentary institutions, however, has receded because they were found wanting. Governments with parliamentary institutions were found weak, vascillating expensive, pointlessly and ineffectively noisy. Recently, at the lowest, it means anti-communism; at the highest, a philosophy which negatives totalitarianism or regimentation of life. All these are negative attitudes. Such attitudes cannot create faith which can move mountains. To this has been added the difficulties of a critical and rationalistic approach to life which Europe, after the French revolution made fashionable. Our enlightened generation has no faith in God or in tradition, neither in morals nor idealisms, not even in liberty equality or fraternity. The wars have been too much with our generations since the day Wilson, the last apostle of democracy, died.

A SUPREME DEMOCRAT

In such a sorry world Panditji stands out as the supreme democrat. He respects the dignity of man; he accepts the efficacy of parliamentary institutions; he recognises the fundamental rights of man; he believes in peaceful negotiations as a substitute for war and lives in the hope of U. N developing into a world Government. All this he does not only intellectually but with a passionate sincerity and religious fervour. He sees in the vindication of democracy the triumph of the moral order, this is perhaps the result of Gandhiji's influence.

Non-violence projected on the international screen must take the shape of negotiations, persuasion, moral pressure, mobilisation of world opinion in favour of peace and the ultimate abjuration of war. That is why Panditji is particular about international proprieties. Sometimes his keeness to preserve them appears to do immediate harm to the cause he champions.

For instance, few people in India liked his apeal to the U. N. on the question of Kashmir. We had driven out the raiders; we could have easily bombed the bases from where they came. Pakistan itself, if reports were true, was in fear of an immediate invasion. But Panditji took the Kashmir issue to the U.N. if nobody respected the U.N. at least he would. If nobody had faith in its intercession, he had, not because he expected it to be in India's favour but because it was the method which a country pledged to democracy should consistently with its professions adopt.

A GIANT FIGHTER

He has been a giant fighter. He fought the British for independence; he is fighting a section of his own people for a secular state; he is fighting some of his admirers in the interest of the rule of law; he is fighting even his valued colleagues sometimes in pursuit of his high ideals. In the U.N. he is fighting partisanship, colonialism, injustice. He is fighting the thousand and one difficulties which stand in the way of the infant nation state of India. Bnt he invariably fights on a high moral plane. He fights with clean hands with a passion born of faith, with an eloquence filled with sincerity.

No difficulties daunt him. In his own country there are difficulties to make the bravest of the brave shrink. The Congress Party is not as compact and disciplined as it was. Post-war conditions have made life corrupt beyond description; power has corrupted many whom the lure of lucre has left unaffected. The rule of law is more respected in swords than in deeds. Linguism has been raising its ugly head. Determined groups pledged to violence try to sabotage orderly evolution. This is more than what the augean stables contained; and Panditji will have to be a hercules to cleanse them. If years bring him greater sense of realism, he will be one.

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JAWAHAR, jewel rare, priceless star
Our hope, our dream, our future
Welcome, welcome home to our twice-anointed shores,
These shores that bore Buddha the Great in far-off aeons gone by
And gave this quivering, suffering world
Gandhi the Mahatma, Gandhi the Father,
Whose heart wept day by day to see
The acid misery of hungry millions, their appalling squalor,
degrading ignorance
All forged in the ruthless furnace of burning slavery

★

This ancient, holy land, now free, alert, alive
Is hushed into silent, prayerful homage to thee
On this blessed and sacred day of days
That brought thee hither among us
From the timeless, womb of eternity
Us to guide, to lead, to give succour
In darkest moments when all seemed lost
And take us safe and sound to the promised land

★

We bend and bow in ferverent gratitude to thee,
Home from a fruitful, eventful voyage abroad,
Laden with infinite goodwill and love
And measureless, ever-expanding affection,
Today we scatter this treasure-trove in thankful return
To the four corners of this shrinking, unbelieving world

★

Jawahar, jewel rare, our priceless star,
Our hope, our dream, our future,
Welcome, welcome home to our twice-anointed shores

P. R. Kaikini

AN IDOL OF THE PEOPLE

By M. SIVARAM

Amid the growing pains of nationhood, India's hope today is centred on one man—Jawaharlal Nehru.

As Mahatma Gandhi's political heir and by his own attributes, Nehru is probably the only man who can find universal acceptance as India's First Public Servant.

Nationalist to the core, Nehru is loved and respected by all classes of people, all shades of political opinion in the country—even those who are sharply critical of the Indian National Congress.

A True Symbol

As a confirmed internationalist, Nehru is respected all over the world as no other Indian has been hitherto mentioned as probable mediator in the East-West "cold war" in order to ensure world peace.

But India's love of Nehru the Man transcends its adoration of Nehru the Nationalist and Nehru the Internationalist.

To the common people of India, Nehru is the true symbol of resurgent India—an India bent on getting on its feet and getting on in this troubled world.

And the long-suffering common people, when they unite to celebrate Nehru's 60th birthday anniversary pay their tribute to Nehru the man they love and adore, not Nehru the Prime Minister whose Government, they feel, has yet to fulfil much of its pledges to them.

A Prophet

A crowded half-hour that Nehru spent in Bangkok on the eve of World War II will always remain fresh in my memory.

He was on an aerial jaunt to Chungking to offer India's moral support to China in her struggle against aggression.

"Imperialism is doomed", he declared, "it will kill itself if it dosen't die a natural death."

Nehru was holding the hands of a little boy in the crowd as he made this profound announcement.

"Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai....Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ki Jai" shouted a large crowd of Indians collected outside the military airport to which they were unable to gain entry.

In one dash, Nehru broke through the cordon of officials, pressmen and reception-wallahs and was out of the airport, in the scorching heat of the paddy-field beyond.

"Dear brothers and countrymen" he began, brushing aside an umbrella held over him by an enthusiastic functionary who rushed to the spot.

There, before all of us gathered there, in a few fleeting minutes, was a memorable glimpse of Nehru the nationalist, Nehru the internationalist Nehru the global freedom-fighter, Nehru the generous, Nehru the impetuous, Nehru the child-lover, Nehru whose heart goes out readily and spontaneously for the common man and for any righteous cause.

A Stable Force

Ten years of struggle and the transition from "political agitator" to Prime Minister have not in the least changed Nehru. In an unstable phase in the nation's career, Nehru remains the one stable force that commands the confidence of the common man in India.

Nehru is the first aristocrat of modern India to plunge himself into the life of the common man, to serve the cause of the common man. It is Nehru who taught us the true meaning of "sacrifice"—a term that is so much mis-used by many these days.

It is this Nehru that the common man adores.

A gentleman to his finger-tips, Nehru is a man of rare courage in taking up any righteous cause. A man so charming, so dashing, so generous, so frank and upright, is a man to be loved and revered.

Loyalty To Gandhiji

Nehru's deep sense of loyalty is another factor that inspires the confidence of the common man in him. To Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of our Nation, Nehru is loyalty personified. Loyalty to Gandhiji is loyalty to India's common people.

Loyalty begets loyalty. Despite all their grouse against the Congress Government, the common people of India have an abiding faith in Nehru as their man of destiny. They have the confidence that "Nehru can do no wrong".

The common people of India have known by experience that Nehru the Man asserts himself more strongly than Nehru the Politician or Nehru the Statesman in every crucial issue. They are confident that Nehru is not the man to lower the flag of moral standard under any circumstance.

Be it a problem of national policy or some aspect of international policy they know that Nehru is probably the one man in India who will not hasitate to place all his cards on the table. They know Nehru will not barter away principles even for an advantage to his party or to his country. And so they believe: "Nehru can do no wrong".

The only "wrong" that Nehru is capable of is to be over-generous. Friends, Colleagues and even nations may exploit this weakness in his but the common people of India are firm in their faith in him—that Nehru can do no wrong, consciously.

Unshakeable Faith

It is this unshakable faith in Nehru—rather than the achievements of his government at home or his fame and glory as one of the foremost statesmen of the world—that rallies the Indian nation behind him.

It is this tribute of true love and affection that the common people of India place before Nehru today the 61st anniversary of his birthday.

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INDIA HAS REASON TO BE PROUD...

By Asaf Ali

(GOVERNOR OF ORISSA)

I regret that there is no time for a biographical sketch from a personal point of view, but as one of his countrymen and a genuine admirer, I joinn millions of others in wishing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru many and many far happier returns of the day as much for him personally, as for hundreds of millions of today and many more hundreds of millions of tomorrow for whom it has been given to him to make history.

The element of detached sublimity in his nature has made it possible for him to view humanity as a whole and his intense sensitivity to the nobler urges of human beings has enabled him to blend the spiritual legacy of Ancient India with the scientific and material achievements and aspirations of the progressive sections of present day mankind, to shape a balanced pattern of life for our rising generation.

He has been held by international judges of personalities as the most outstanding figure of the Asia of today and India has every reason to be proud of so universally acknowledged a son.

Unique Man

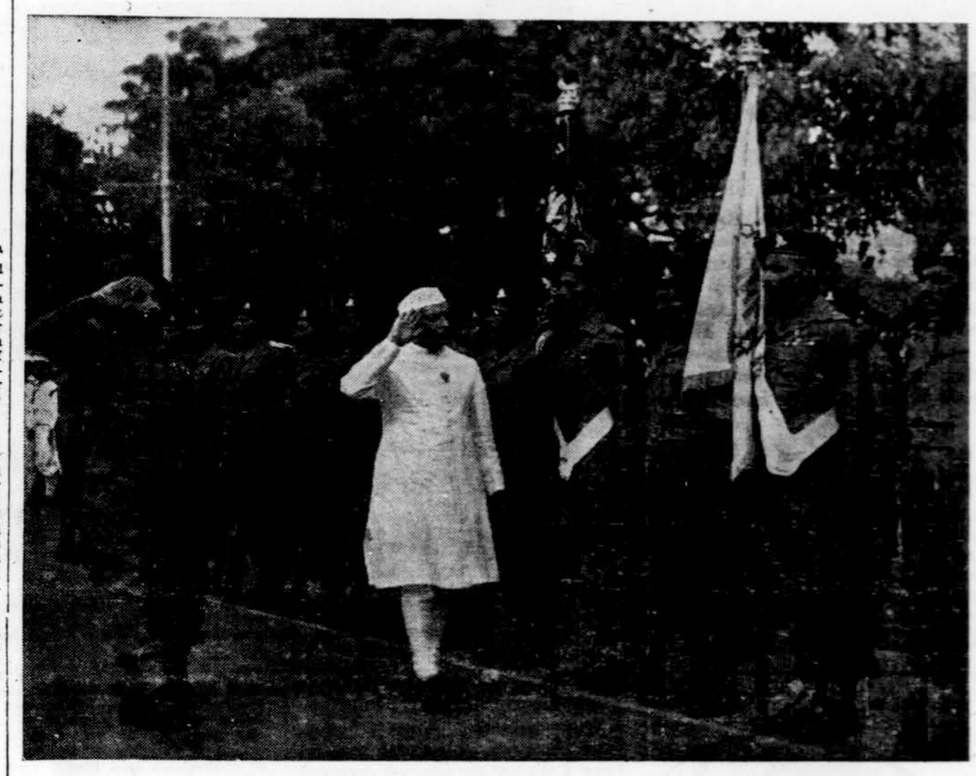
(Continued from Page 1)

symbol of hope, "to which civilisation clings for peace and survival."

Gandhiji, born as a leader out of all world conflagration, tried to defy war and its makers, by refusing to co-operate with it. To him ideals were not promises for building up intellectual treatises. To him they were instrument of action. For to him to be convinced was to act. In a world tormented by hatred and cruelty he came like a healing power an incarnation of love and fraternity. He did not seek to right a wrong by inflicting pain and suffering on the evil doers. Rather he asked the victim to take the suffering upon himself and through a cleansing process of self-purification, sought to melt the tyrant's heart and separate the dross from the clean alloy. The miraculous part of his venture was that this was not an isolated experiment with a rare personality He adventured into this unchartered ocean with millions of his country, and India's Nehru as Gandhiji's spiritual heir, carries with him a breath from those herculean heights to which mankind has gazed with fond hope. He strides into this war-torn world bringing a new thought with him. Millions whose lives seemed to have been submerged in the deepest travails and humiliations, look at him and feel their day of deliverance is at hand. He voices their dumb feelings and inarticulate aspirations. The teeming millions in the vast continent of Asia, get fired with pride and self-confidence, for he who stands at the helm is one of them and he will march with them to their goal of liberty. The victims of pigment—pigment which has today become the explosive for fanaticism and an instrument for agrnadisement Jawaharlal condemned it in unequivocal terms as a rule from the past which had no place in the affairs of men today, and as a danger point to be obliterated.

A Fulfillment

Statesmen indulging in high sounding platitudes is not a novelty. It is part of the political game they play. But with Nehru it was not pledges for the shape of things to come, not a post-dated cheque. For he was a leader who had laboured and suffered for what he declared he stood for. They were not a promise, they were rather a fulfilment. To the people of America, the unknown, the uncared those that mattered little, he seemed to fill their lives with a sense of satisfaction in place of the yawning void. Each seemed to matter, to become somebody. The smallest of them took on a new significance, to matter to one another, to their country, to the world, to the humanity at large. That is the test of greatness, to make the least among us feel big, fine and noble.



JAWAHAR LAL: A Jewel Of A Man

BY MOHANLAL SAXENA

The birthday of a hero is a day of national rejoicing. It is an occasion of joy and merriment, of thanksgiving and prayer. From times immemorial India has inherited this tradition; and it is no wonder that inspite of the wishes of the leaders themselves to the contrary, the people celebrate such happy events in a befitting manner. Indeed such occasions provide an opportunity for annual stock-taking, for the appraisal of our achievements and failures, pledges and plans.

A few weeks ago India celebrated, with the rest of the world, the birthday of the Father of the Nation—the greatest man and leader of our times, the ardent exponent of truth and non-violence, who practiced what he preached.

Again a few days back the country celebrated the birthday of one of its most illustrious sons—Sardar Patel, a man of iron will and indomitable courage, who has achieved the signal honour of redrawing the map of a free and united India. He has given a lie to the forebodings and wishful thinking of friends and foes and succeeded in integrating the five hundred odd, feudal states with the rest of India—a revolutionary achievement, without a precedent in history.

Today we celebrate the birthday of our beloved leader and captain, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Gandhiji's heir and successor, on whom has fallen the mantle of his mission. It is his privilege to give practical shape to Gandhiji's dreams of PURNA SWARAJ; and on him has fallen, the responsibility of propagating and interpreting to a war-weary world the teachings of our great "rishis"—the doctrines of truth and non-violence and universal brotherhood as interpreted and lived by Gandhiji. On this occasion there is bound to be more rejoicings and enthusiasm for Panditji not only completes his sixtieth year, but also he returns home after completing a historic tour of U. S. A. and Canada—a tour which is likely to affect the future of India and the course of events abroad.

It is indeed a pleasure to write about him; but it is not easy to do so. I have known him for nearly thirty years and have had the opportunity of seeing him at close quarters and in different spheres of activity. And yet it is not without hesitation that I venture to give a brief sketch of this Jewel of a man.

Jawaharlal has a magnetic personality. His charming manners, his radiant smile, his unfailing courtesy, his transparent sincerity, his indomitable courage, his profound scholarship and, above all, his human approach to all questions endear him to his friends and comrades and inspire the esteem of even his critics. There is little wonder that he has struck the headlines in America and captured the hearts of millions of men and women across the seas.

Perhaps he was the first Foreign Minister who, instead of confining himself to the chambers of the Foreign Office, mixed so freely with the people abroad. Again it was for the first time that the American people heard a Foreign Minister not speaking a language which is designed to conceal more than reveal. Indeed Jawaharlal spoke with refreshing frankness and firmness.

At a time when the world is divided into conflicting blocks India under his leadership, is following an independent line of action. Indeed Jawaharlal has presented to the Western World what may be called, the Asian point of view and has set millions of Americans and Canadians athinking about the new approach to the problem before them.

We are sorry that Gandhiji is not in our midst to guide us at this critical juncture; but we should be grateful to him for having left us a successor who, though outwardly different, is best equipped to complete his unfinished task and to carry his message of peace and goodwill far and wide, even as it was given to Swami Vivekananda to execute the Mission of his master, the Great Ramkrishna Paramhans.

Jawaharlal is an apostle of truth and a votary of non-violence. He believes in straightforward and peaceful means as much as in noble ends. He may be unkind to the stupid; but he is always gentle to the poor and the distressed. He may occasionally lose his temper, but he is incapable of bearing malice. And in respect of tolerance to those who differ from him, he is a true disciple of Gandhiji. He always takes a broad, magnanimous view of things, and he hates all manner of pettiness.

Unlike Gandhiji he does not believe in God; but he is far from being an atheist. He is a worshipper of Nature and has unbounded faith in the future of Man and the ultimate triumph of good over evil. being opposed to all that divides man from man, he cannot belong to any particular cult or creed.... But, nevertheless, it can be rightly said of him that his cult is service of humanity, his badge sacrifice. He is ever the friend of the underdog, the champion of suffering humanity, irrespective of caste and creed.

May he live long to serve humanity; and it is our earnest prayer that he may be spared to realize his dream of making India great and strong, leading the world to a path of everlasting peace and freedom and progress.

MEMORIES OF JAWAHAR

(Continued from Page 1)

to U.S.A. and Canada. It was long overdue. To one like the writer who is content to depend upon local study and individual imagination for the necessary drive in life, it is all very well whether he goes abroad or not. But to one who worships at the shrine of western civilisation, with Eastern flowers and scenes, to go to England and not to visit America leaves a gap in one's mental and moral outfit which is bound constantly to oppress oneself. It is, therefore, good for India, good for America and good for Europe that the Prime Minister of the youngest heir to national freedom should study first-hand, the places of interest and the personalities of importance, and the institutions and inventions of modern times, and engraft them on the well-seasoned soil of his own motherland. When Jawaharlal returns to India, he brings with him a store of ideas and a sheaf of plans which he will doubtless broadcast to his countrymen so that they may study them, absorb them and assimilate them.

The future is bright with hope and radiant with joy and has in store fulfilments of far-reaching importance even as achievements of unknown potentialities. India free is the guarantee of world's peace, even as India in bondage was the hope of world's contentions. Nay more: India free is the presage and proof of the freedom of Asia; for the emancipation of Indonesia next month in bringing about which Jawaharlal played his noble and effective part in convening a conference of twenty-two nationalities last year, is the standing evidence of his deep understanding, wide sympathies and lofty courage.

From India's freedom to Asia's liberation has been a quick march. From Asia's independence to the World State is but one step and before Jawaharlal completes the psalmist's span of three score and ten, it may be the happy good fortune of his countrymen to see him raised high on the pedestal of the premiership of the Federation of the World.

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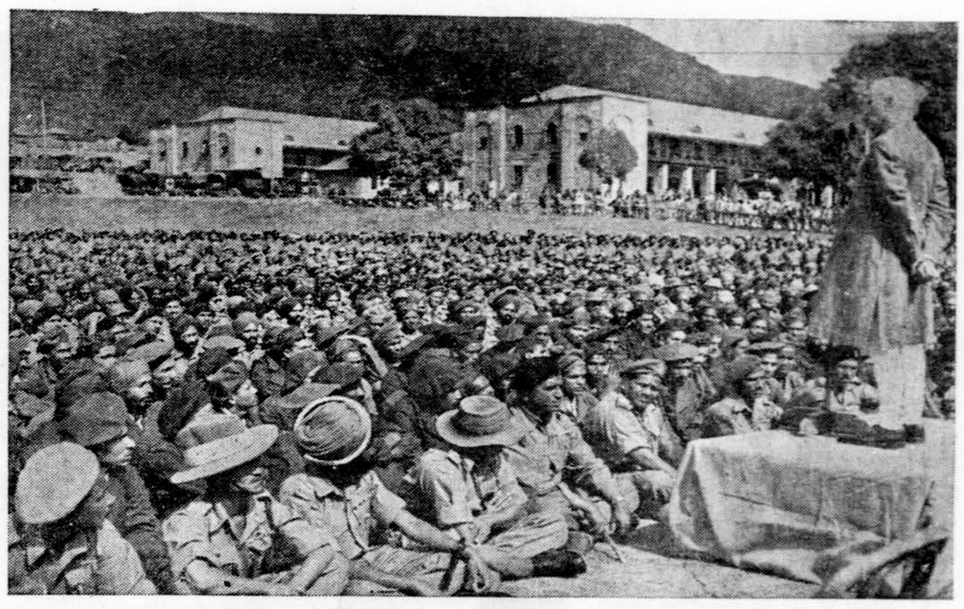
Sidelights

ON FREE INDIA

BY PROF. P. A. WADIA

Our great leader has returned after a triumphal march through the United States of America. For a month his name was on the lips of every American. He has had an ovation which even the Royalties of the old world might have envied. The Press and the Radio gave him an unprecedented publicity. He has been hailed as one of the greatest figures in the world of to-day. He has been the source of legitimate pride on our part, for we have a share in the honour that was done to him.

In this chorus of Hallelujas if the thoughts that I have the misfortune to convey strike a different note, it may be that I am temperamentally pessimistic;—it may be that some suppressed and thwarted urge of my childhood has forced itself to the surface; may be I am misinterpreting the trend of events. I have been devoted to the work of education and in taking a survey of the Free India of to-day it is but natural that I should be primarily interested in taking stock of what is happening to the younger generation during the last decade or two. The first painful fact that forces itself upon our attention in connection with the younger generation and the educational institutions in which they are being brought up is the distinct trend towards the commercialisation of institutions and the corresponding mentality of those who receive the benefit of such institutions



"We may be wrong on some things, but on Kashmir, we are dead right" said Pandit Nehru recently and this is the conviction which guides his unflinching policy regarding that that state. Here he is seen infusing the same spirit of determination to an audience of soldiers whom he addressed on one of his visits to Srinagar.

Forty years ago when I had my first experience of teaching in a college I marked amongst the students a genuine desire for knowledge and culture, and eagerness for study combined with respect bordering on reverence for teachers. The enthusiam and idealism characteristic of youth were still visible in days when commercial interest had not completely captured the educational field. I remember the days in Gujerat College when the students of my Philosophy Class used to come twice a week to my own residence for talks and lectures which the crowded college timetable did not permit within college hours. Students like these went out into the larger world with ideals and some of them are still alive, rendering service to their country. One of them is an enthusiast for co-operation; another even to-day is rendering selfless service as Secretary of the Legal Aid Society; a third, no longer alive, devoted his life after retirement from Municipal service to work as Principal of the S.N.D.T. College; a fourth devoted himself to work as Secretary in the Gujerat Vernacular Society.

A remarkable change has, however, come about in the younger generation, during these last few years. Except for a small minority, one finds apathy and indifference, a lack of interest in studies, a lack of enthusiasm and ideals. Even the religion of nationalism which had once gripped the minds and hearts of the younger generation has now gone after the attainment for Freedom. The student world lives in the present. Studies are looked upon as means of obtaining a certificate or degree and subsequently a job.

The student world reflects in a way the larger world of India to-day, a nation that has been drifting and only accustomed to the crying of meaningless slogans. Once it was "Down with the Foreigner" and "Quit India". To-day these have been replaced by "The Heritage of India", "Our Glorious Past", "The Greatness of our country in the World". We have been pampered in our belief in the truth of these slogans by well-meaning people outside our country. Is this greatness which we proclaim to be built up by drawing upon the capital resources of our past achievements, or is it to be built upon the character of our people to-day, upon the moral earnestness and grit of a population that has discovered fresh sources of energy released from the repressive rule of foreigners?

Dark Outlook

We have been passing through critical times. Geographically mutilated and divided into two, with our natural resources curtailed by a surgical operation on our body-politic to which we as patients voluntarily gave our consent, we have been burdened with the enormous task of maintaining six million helpless refugees at a time when it is difficult for us to have enough for the satisfaction of our own needs. We are faced with a sense of insecurity resulting not only from unemployment which has always been with us, but the added insecurity arising from a war on our borders ahead of us is a future that indicates from the gathering clouds of rising prices and a starvation diet.

If our people had the determination of the British to play the game to play to the end of the hardest fight, to play the game according to rules, to play for the side to which you belong and not for gaining applause, if we had the spirit that actuated the millions in London during the days of the Blitz to keep up their morale night after night in underground shelters, if we had their habit of what has been termed "humorous grousing", grumbling with a smile behind the grumble, the future might not give us cause for alarm. But what are the facts?

It is humiliating to confess that centuries of foreign rule are not the best training ground for the formation of character. We do not have the adaptability for availing ourselves of the freedom that has come to us We are not aware that this freedom which is in the ultimate analysis of a negative sort is but the first step towards the gradual growth of our nation into the heritage of a larger freedom that is the birth right and promise of all nations. In more than one sense we are not prepared for the opportunities of this larger life which a freedom from foreign domination offers to us We have been called unto liberty: shall we use this liberty "for an occasion to the flesh?' Or shall we use it "to serve one another by love"?

Commercial Morality

Be it confessed to our shame that instead of friendly co-operation with one another we have been falling apart, and this too in the name of law At no time in our history could the warning words of the apostle have been more opportune than to-day. "whosoever of you are justified by the law, ye are fallen from grace" "If ye bite and devour one another, take heed that ye be not consumed one of another". If apart from the flattering assurances given to us by those who seek the plaudits of admiring crowds we care to look around and survey the story of recent happenings we shall find no reason for self-congratulation. Bribes and gifts to those who are in power and position, tips and gratuities to others who can enable us to obtain a contract which cannot otherwise be obtained, extortions by the rich and black-market transactions carried on with a technique that has been developed to a state of perfection—these are the pervading facts of the economic life of a free India.

We need a modern Seneca to write a treatise on our new commercial morality, to teach us that avarice is not a sin, that greed, gluttony, envy and luxury are indispensable as incentives to industries, that without envy, glorified as initiative and enterprise, man might remain resigned to his lot in life instead of trying to raise himself out of it. Our modern industrialisists might use the language of the financiers of Augsburg, who said in reply to an inquiry from the Diet of Nurenber: "If a merchant cannot do business above a certain amount, what is he to do with his surplus money? Some people talk of limiting the earning capacity of investments; This would be unbearable and would work great injustice and harm by taking away the livelihood of widows, orphans and other sufferers, who derive their income from investments in companies."

Our industrialists have extended the benefits of their operations from widows and orphans to the suffering masses of the population in whose interest they have pleaded for a free hand in trade and industry.

Our people have been said to be divided by communal hatred. The roots of these fissiparous tendencies are not extended to linguistic groups that seek opportunities for a separatism that will create further division in the shape of linguistic provinces. To these sources of disintegration a commercial opportunism that would be misnamed if it were called morality on the part of those who have, and an eagerness to rival the have, if they get an opportunity on the part of the have-nots.

Nepotism Rampant

And our new found rulers? They have had a herculean task before them But what can a few at the top do, when the entire administrative machinery shows signs of deterioration.—place hunting, seeking of privileges, nepotism, grafting. The exaction of tribute becomes habitual both amongst the rulers and ruled, both in government and in business The mass of the people, even the educated and better placed, exhibit a remarkable moral apathy the lack of a sense of civic responsibility, whilst each group and each individual takes what it can get away with Blackmail of an organised type is a normal feature of business, of Municipal and Public undertakings; and criminal behaviour stalks about under the guide of respectability.

Is this the Renaissance India of which we have reason to be proud? If we have to offer penance for our sins in the past for the treatment of the Harijans, how much more in the shape of penance shall we not have to offer for the sins of our contemporaries, before we can lift up our heads and be able to say that we are worthy of the honour done to Nehru, our countryman?

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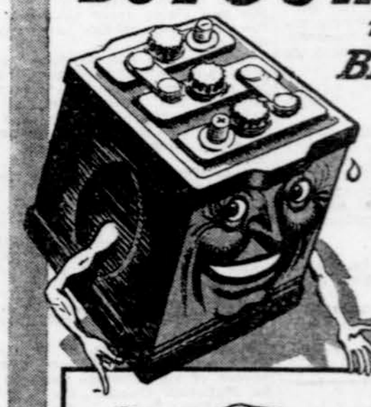

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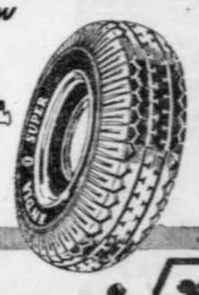

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By D. G. Karve

It can be said without fear of attracting a charge of exaggeration that among living Indians there is none to compare with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru for the far-reaching effects within and without the country that his ideas are destined to produce. Even making allowance for the formal and ceremonial character of much that has been said to and about him during his American tour there can be no doubt about the great significance that all classes of American people attach to Nehru's ideas.

While in a sense Nehru's tour was a voyage of discovery, discovery of the things and people in America, it has also served to take the Prime Minister out of the Indian atmosphere surcharged with cares of day to day problems. In trying to explain his country's position to his eager audience he has had to probe first into his own deeper convictions and he had to state to the critical American people his scheme of thought as a well-founded and cosistent philosophy of a statesman's policy. It is no more accident that a large portion of his addresses was almost invariably devoted to topics economic.

Root Cause Of Decay

Looking back over the history of India, and of other Eastern countries, which had highly advanced civilizations to boast of, but which now figure as backward and industrially ill-developed countries, Pandit Nehru finds in the absence of technological and scientific knowledge the root cause of their decay. Needless to say he places on an early and complete mastery of technological sciences and equipment the greatest emphasis as means to the regeneration of the country. He made this clear while speaking to a meeting of students at Boston. But for another and more fundamental reason also Pandit Nehru would give to economic development and economic freedom the highest priority in state policy. Speaking at the University of California he showed the limitations of political freedom not accompanied by economic freedom. For nations as for individuals mere political freedom has no reality of experience unless it is accompanied by economic freedom, which consists not in a self-sufficient isolation but in a capacity to cooperate on equal terms with other free units in constructive tasks.

His Debt To Mahatmaji

To many who have known Mahatma Gandhi's ideas on the subject such views coming from his confessed and acknowledged disciple are likely to appear strange. Similar feelings of bewilderment were entertained about Gandhi's own views on many subjects which were at marked variance with those of Gokhale, his avowed Guru. Pandit Nehru was perhaps conscious of this natural reaction on the minds of his hearers. He therefeore, made it clear in more than one utterance of his wherein lay his debt to the Mahatma. 'He taught to be absolutely fearless' said he, and he taught us also to use right means to attain right ends and not to seek and justify wrong means because they were ostensible resorted to, to attain right ends. It will thus be clear that Nehru's discipleship of Mahatma Gandhi, as that of Gandhi of Gokhale, was of a moral, in fact of a spiritual, character. Intellectually each followed his own lights and if Pandit Nehru arrives in the process of discovery at conclusions which the modern mind can easily grasp, as they seem to have done in America, there need be no surprise.

Not only in respect of his economic realism but even more so of his deep-rooted optimism he evoked an appreciative and respectful response from the American people. Speaking to the Indian residents of New York he said that prospects were none too easy for the whole world including India, but it would be folly, he went on to say, to be pessimistic. That this exhortation was not merely an emotional appeal nor was it based on wishful thinking was made clear by the deeper faith that he declared at another more important gathering. At San Francisco before a learned audience he declared:

"I see man's repeated martyrdom and crucifixion, but I see also the spirit of man rising again and again and triumphing over every adversity".

Now, there are optimists and optimists, and there has been a well-known school of economic optimists which held that if we just leave things to themselves the best possible conditions will come to prevail in this best of worlds. Pandit Nehru's optimism is not of the passive, which in effect is the callous, variety. He would strain every nerve to improve things, but he will not allow his faith in the efficacy of a good act or measure to be shaken by passing miseries and failures.

Internationalism

His listeners could easily gather that in this, as in most of his other speeches, he was speaking for the world as a whole. Addressing a joint session of the Canadian Parliament Pandit Nehru declared that we cannot afford to be national or even continental in our outlook, and that we must consider the common problems of men all over the world. From this consciousness of a citizenship of the world naturally flows a readiness to co-operate with all other peoples in the common tasks of constructive progress.

Call it internationalism or world co-operaion, in its pursuit Pandit Nehru will not be faltering, he will not recognize, as he told a very influential audience at New York a middle course. This was language which the New Yorkers could easily understand and appreciate, and when Pandit Nehru went on to say that he was attracted to America not by its wealth but by its well-known championship of the cause of freedom in all lands he earned for himself and for his people not only friendship but regard from his hearers.

All the same he did not forget his own people, but in the same speech paid a handsome tribute to the patriotism and sacrifice of the Indian workers. The economic difficulties that have come over India partly as an after-math of the war, and partly as a consequence of the partition of the country could be presentend in proper national and inter-national perspective only in an argument based on the realization of the interdependence of all countries.

Nehru can spare a minute even in his busiest hour for the children, and here he is seen with a group of them when he took part in th eir own programme on the AIR. N ehru told them a story and set them a puzzle. It is not known whether he sand for them.

A Business Proposition

Both before and during Pandit Nehru's visit to America it was freely given out by newspapers and other agencies that its purpose was a dollar hunt. Pandit Nehru, however, was very frank about the subject. He made it a point, in his address to a gathering of New York's business men, to declare that in its pursuit of a policy of raising the standard of life of the people and of making the country economically free the Government of India have adopted a long-term programme of economic development. The Indian people were determined to see the programme through with American aid if possible and without American aid if necessary. His appeal to the American people was a business proposition both in the limited and in the wider sense of the term. Investment of additional capital from abroad would benefit India by accelerating the process of increasing the productivity and variety of Indian agriculture and industry. On the other hand the American investor, be he an individual or an institution, can be assured of a reasonable return, of statutory security and of facilities to transfer profits to the home country. This is a plain transaction of mutual advantage at which no business man need shake his head.

The Purpose

Pandit Nehru also enumerated the purposes for which it was proposed to use any capital loans that the U.S.A. may consent to offer. To enable the Government of India to combat inflationary forces it was of the utmost importance that the price of foodstuffs should be brought down. Eventually this is expected to be achieved by raising home production of cereals, but any large sized stock of wheat, about a million tons would enable government to follow a more effective policy of procurement and price control. The success of such a policy would improve the attractions of the Indian market, for investment as well as business, for the foreign capitalist. The other item on which capital assistance was sought was machinery, especially machinery which will enable India to complete its major hydro-electric works, which would enhance the productivity of Indian agriculture and would supply power to old and new industries. The terms as also the purposes of foreign aid were such as are calculated to produce mutual benefit.

Mutual Benefit

In emphasizing repeatedly the element of mutual benefit in the economic assistance that he asked for Pandit Nehru was really not confining himself to this obvious benefit of the market place. He envisaged the whole problem of world economy in its historical perspective and declared that industrially backward nations are a drag on the world at large. Technologically advanced nations having exploited all the advantage that there was in buying cheap raw materials from those countries and selling them superior and cheap manufactured goods find that their abundant production cannot be adequately marketed. On the other hand the backward countries themselves find that within all the advance of modern sciences their standard of life does not improve.

Unless, therefore advanced nations recognize a responsibility for actively and constructively pushing forward the schemes of industrial development in backward countries economic balance will not be established in the world. Not only the scramble for markets but periodic depressions would be normal. Expanding and profitable trade cannot be done with indigent neighbours. The more progress there is in the industries of one nation the better market it is for others. Specialization and division of labour in such a balanced stage of development will be natural and advantageous.

American economists and statesmen of the advanced school have themselves been trying for some years past to lead American opinion along these lines. Pandit Nehru's forceful exposition is bound to strengthen the hopes of an early awakening of American opinion to a complete realization of the responsibilities of the world's industrial and political leadership.

Strategic Position

A large number of observers in America and the outside world have been prone to look towards India with almost ostentatious friendliness because of the growing pressure of communism in the East. China, which was heavily though intermittently assisted by the U.S.A. has at least succumbed to the forces of communism. In world strategy India is the most eligible country as the next bastion of forces other than communists. An agreement on common objectives in foreign policy between India and the American-led group of nations would be a cheap bargain on the part of the Western nations. This in any case is how the Soviet have viewed Nehru's visit to America. A Moscow paper has been quick to trace the Chinese parallel and to declare that as China helped by America did not stand up to the challenge of the people's forces India also similarly assisted will not stand. Friendly papers, such as the Ottawa Citizen, have noticed the apparent similarity of the two cases, but only to emphasize the need for a timely and constructive help as distinguished from intermittent and purely military assistance.

Bulwark Against Communism

Pandit Nehru assumes the role of a world leader of thought in this sphere even more obviously than in any other. He reads Indian history, in fact Eastern history, too indicates that the people in these lands are more peacefully and culturally inclined than in many others. They care for their freedom at least as much as any other people. The resurgent nationalism in the East is positive proof of this. But if their legitimate aspirations for the improvement in their standard of life are not quickly met no ideological appeals and no military aid will strengthen them in their resolve to struggle for their freedom. Both at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference and in the course of his American tour Pandit Nehru has been most emphatically declaring that if a bulwark against communism is needed it will not found in armaments and military alliances.

To accelerate the attainment of freedom and to create conditions of full and profitable employment is the real remedy that the situation requires. In common with several other observers of the world situation Pandit Nehru apprenhends that unexpected troubles may lie ahead. All the more urgent is therefore his voice in support of the liberation and industrial development of backward nations in the East and in Africa.

Democratic Ideal

Refusing to be drawn into declarations of policy in respect either of the cold war that is on, or of the not so cold war that is apprehended, Pandit Nehru left his audience in no doubt as to the social order that he would continue to strive for. Speaking to the New York pressmen he declared unequivocally that 'basically and absolutely we intend to follow democratic methods.' In his speech before the American House of Representatives he stated that India did not propose to acquiesce in any challenge to human freedom. The meaning of these declarations ought to be plain. In an important speech at San Francisco he declared his emphatic opposition to the increasing power of the state as detrimental to human freedom. But in the course of the same speech he upheld the values underlying equality, freedom and democracy. The besetting problems of the present day world are both ideological and economic.

By offering a realistic and hopeful lead in both these spheres Pandit Nehru has more than justified his absence from the mother country at a time when we are ourselves faced with grave problems in the economic as well as the political spheres. We may look forward with hope to an early fruition here and in the rest of the world, of the ideas advocated by Pandit Nehru in the cause of his voyage of discovery to America.

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